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NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HE WILL NOT GO.

J. J. Van Alen Resigns the Appointment of Ambassador to Italy.

WHY HE CANNOT RETAIN IT.

After All the Howls Raised His Self-Respect Forbids.

HE WAS KEENLY APPRECIATIVE.

The Money He Gave to the Campaign Fund Went With Patriotic Motives.

NO OFFICE WAS EXPECTED.

President Cleveland Regrets His Resignation.

IT IS DECLARED POSITIVE, THOUGH

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The following correspondence between the Hon. J. J. Van Alen and the department of state is made public to-day, and is self-explanatory:

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20, 1893.
To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of October, in which you officially notify me that the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed me ambassador to Italy.

Since the receipt of your letter I have given the matter my most serious and careful attention, and as the result of my reflections have concluded to ask you to express to the president my decision not to accept the office tendered me.

I must beg that you will not infer from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary, I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and having this realization I may frankly add that the nomination was extremely gratifying to me—not in a personal sense merely, but more particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

THAT $50,000 CHARGE.

Among the comments upon my nomination which appeared in the public press one charge only merits attention, not because it was true, but because it was and I suppose still is believed by many persons unfamiliar with the individuals concerned and the facts essential to the formation of an accurate judgment. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund.

While my nomination was pending in the senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more than an explicit denial. I was aware that as an interested party my statement would have little effect beyond the limits of my personal acquaintances. Now, however, when my action cannot be fairly attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial, which I made without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man.

I have never denied, and do not now deny, that I contributed to the campaign fund—not $50,000, but yet a considerable sum of money, sincerely believing, as I did, that a continuation of Republican supremacy would be not only a hindrance to national progress, but in time a positive menace to the success of popular government; and, having large interests at stake, I was impelled by both patriotic and selfish reasons to aid the Democratic cause.

NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY.

So far as attaching undue importance to it, I was fully aware that the contribution meant far less to me than the time and effort devoted by thousands of unselfish citizens to the same campaign. Nor did I believe that it should entitle me to any more consideration. On the contrary, I have not only admitted but have positively insisted at all times that it created no obligation to me whatever, and I feel confident that the president, who in fact was kind enough to say to the Democrats of Rhode Island that his personal acquaintance with me enabled him to consider my candidacy solely upon its merits, will bear me out in this assertion.

On the other hand, I frankly admit that, until after the appointment had been made, it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternative, and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REGRET.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1893.

To Hon. J. J. Van Alen:

MY DEAR SIR—The secretary of state has submitted to me your letter of the 20th inst., in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider this conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from the application in this case.

I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding this appointment has no justification, and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions.

My personal preference should enter very slightly into your final determination, but so far as I have such preference it is emphatically that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you, and vindicate in the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection. Awaiting your early reply, I am yours sincerely.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE DECISION FINAL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant. In reply, allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For the reasons I have already stated in my letter to the secretary of state, and which were reached only after long and serious consideration of the subject, I feel that I cannot accept the high office to which I have been appointed. My only regret in this decision, which I must beg you to consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which you so kindly express. But I cannot think it would be advisable for me to invite further misrepresentation by taking advantage of your generosity.

Again thanking you for your most gracious words, and with an earnest hope for the continuance of the successes which have already marked your second administration, I beg to remain, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. J. VAN ALEN.

Surprise at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The announcement of the declination by Hon. J. J. Van Alen of his commission to Italy was received with apparent surprise by government officials in this city. At the white house inquiries on the subject were met with a flat refusal to make any statement whatsoever. Secretary Gresham, when informed of it, said it was news to him and that this was the first he knew of it.

HIS EYE ON FOOTBALL.

Chief Brennan, of Chicago, May Curtail the Slugging Features of the Game.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The police department of Chicago is considering the advisability of placing football games held here in the future under police supervision. From a source very near Chief of Police Brennan it is learned to-day that the chief has had his officers watching several games here recently and he is not at all pleased with the reports. A police captain who would not talk until he was assured his name would not be mentioned said this evening:

"The attitude of the police department, I have reason to believe, will in the future be this: Football games will be treated as are sparring contests. They will be allowed to be played, and the players will not be interfered with as long as there is no slugging. When the slugging begins the game will stop. In Chicago this fall scenes have been witnessed at football games which had they occurred at a sparring contest would have necessitated police interference. The department does not feel that it should allow in a football game what it suppresses at a boxing match."

STEAD IN CHICAGO.

The Peculiar Title of a Book He Will Write.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—W. T. Stead will remain in Chicago two weeks. During that time he will write a book. Its title will be "If Christ Came to Chicago." Said he: "My book will discuss the whole social and economic problem from the Chicago point of view. I saw by the papers while in Toronto that a Chicago preacher called me the 'erratic editor from London,' and took exception to my statement as to whom Christ would call upon were he to visit Chicago. I find I am often misunderstood. Some people think I have fallen into a glorification of the saloonkeeper. That is not true. I do insist, though, that the saloonkeeper's standard is not lived up to by other people."

"In your book on Chicago what line of reform did you work on most?" Mr. Stead was asked.

"The union of all who love in the service of all who suffer—that's my great theme, and it is wide enough to include all those who don't believe in Christ, who don't believe in religion or don't believe in anything."

"Then you generalize all the evils?"

"No, sir. I shall more likely particularize. I want the Chicago newspapers to point out the things they need. I shall be the interrogation point."

NO ESTIMATE YET.

Expected Receipts and Expenses Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The estimate by the secretary of the treasury of the government expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1894-95 has not yet been given to the public. It has been withheld later than usual possibly because he was desirous of having the tariff bill take definite shape that he might form an idea of the revenue to be expected from the proposed law. He has also been hopeful that times might improve and the revenues increase, and if this change had taken place it would also have been a guide to him. In this hope he has, however, been disappointed. There has been a constant falling off in the customs duties paid since last July, and a big decrease for each month this year as compared with corresponding months of last year. There has been a loss in these five months over the same months of 1892 amounting in the aggregate to about $25,000,000.

To Get Work For Starving Miners.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—General Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, has been here several days in consultation, it is said, with some of the heaviest stockholders in the Michigan iron mines. He is trying to induce them to resume operations, so that the starving miners may find employment. General Alger says that if the men can be given work only a part of the time, the state of Michigan will appropriate money to help them through the winter.

More Franco-Russian Gush.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Marshal Canrobert has received a telegraphic message of friendship from the admiral and sailors of the Russian fleet in the Black sea. The telegram was communicated to President Carnot, who replied, thanking "the noble Russian nation" for its careful preservation of the monument erected to the Frechmen who fell at the Malakoff, and expressing his personal good wishes to the czar, to his family, to the Russian nation, and to the Russian sailors.

THE MACKEY SHOOTING.

More Evidence That a Hired Assassin Did It.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 3.—That W. A. Mackey, the young farmer who was shot down by an unknown man a few days ago, was the victim of a hired assassin, either to get rid of his testimony in a divorce suit in which his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Snell, is the defendant, or to obtain $10,000 life insurance, there is much evidence. It was developed during the preliminary trial of James Wiggins, of Warsaw, Ind., who is charged with hiring the man who fired the shot and who is named in the divorce petition as having been intimate with Mrs. Snell, that Mrs. Mackey had assigned the insurance policy to Mrs. Snell some weeks before the shooting. She claimed in her testimony that she did not know whether the policy was for $3,000 or $10,000, and did not understand that she assigned away her rights when she signed the papers. Mrs. Snell had paid for taking out the policy when it was issued. At the conclusion of the hearing Wiggins was held and in default of $4,000 bail was sent to jail.

It was shown by the testimony of William Shaffer, of Warsaw, Ind., that Wiggins had tried to hire him to kill Mackey and Jacob Snell, the husband of Mrs. Snell and father-in-law of Mackey. Testimony to show that Mrs. Snell had a hand in the conspiracy against her son-in-law and husband was shown by a letter from her found in Wiggins's pocket, and by Mrs. C. E. Luce, who resides in a portion of the Snell mansion. Mrs. Luce told her of Wiggins's arrest, and of the finding of letters in his pockets when Mrs. Snell threw up her hands and said: "My God! was he foolish enough to keep those letters of mine!"

The letter, which, it is claimed, shows that Mrs. Snell knew of the conspiracy to kill Mackey, bore no date nor signature, but enclosed was a postal card directed to "Mrs. Sarah Snell, Wooster," and the writing has been identified as that of Mrs. Snell.

THE YEAR'S WHOLE CATCH.

It is Not so Great as at First Supposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—J. M. Knowles, manager of the Pacific steam whaling company, makes the following statement in regard to the catch of the whaling fleet during the season of 1893:

Exaggerated reports having been circulated regarding the stock of whale-bone that would probably be put upon the market, I would state that the vessels have all arrived that will come down this season, and we know now the exact quantity that will be available. Early reports from the fleet were materially modified by recent arrivals at this port. The total catch for the season of 1893 amounts to, all told, 315 whales. Of this amount there are now in the Arctic on board of vessels not sent down to San Francisco 73 whales, the bone from which will not arrive before October, 1894, if it does then. This leaves 242 whales, the whale-bone from which, aggregating 363,000 pounds, came on this market this season. The old bone on hand unsold is 41,000 pounds, which gives a total stock of 404,000 pounds as against the stock on hand at this time last year of 462,000 pounds, at which date bone was selling at from $4 to $5 per pound.

MORE WITCHCRAFT.

This Time an Old Woman and a Red-Eyed Negro Blamed.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 3.—John Newman, aged 14, son of respectable parents in West Washington, became suddenly ill a week ago and developed symptoms of rabies. He had not been bitten, but said an old woman had said mysterious words over him and that a red-eyed negro had forced something between his teeth. Some people said he had been bewitched, and a Pittsburgh witch doctor was brought here. The latter is treating the boy, and among other things he does is to lock and seal every door of the Newman's house at sunset, allowing no one to enter or depart until sunrise. Physicians say the boy was likely made hysterical by an old woman who sells herb medicines.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

What the New Cabinet Is Expected to Declare.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The declaration of the policy of the new ministry, which will be read by Premier Casimir-Perier in the chamber of deputies to-morrow, was approved at a cabinet council held to-night. This declaration of policy is said to be as emphatic as that of the Dupuy cabinet against an income tax, a revision of the constitution and the separation of church and state. The ministry, however, intends to pursue a democratic policy, and will agree to the proposal to establish a superannuation fund for workmen, but will reject the Utopian schemes of the socialists. A peaceful foreign policy will be pursued. The election of M. Dupuy to the presidency of the chamber of deputies is regarded as assured.

An Editor Wins a Suit.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 3.—In the circuit court yesterday a verdict for $750 damages was awarded A. B. Moore, former editor of the Wetzel *Republican*. Moore sold his paper and was notified by the railroad company that his annual pass had been cancelled. He attempted to ride on it and the conductor put him off the train. The plaintiff claimed he held the pass in consideration of advertising and that he had rendered an equivalent for the pass.

A High Roller Rolls Off.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 3.—John Murray, freight agent of the Grand Trunk at this point, has been missing for several days. Meanwhile his books have been examined and another agent appointed in his place. Murray had the reputation of being a "high roller," and it is reported that he was short in his accounts several thousand dollars. The new agent is J. Sutherland, of Midland, Ont.

An Echo of a Prize Fight.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 3.—At the time of the Malone-Callager fight at Pittsburgh last week it was stated that, in the event of Malone winning, the fight was to be followed by his wedding. Miss Lizzie Morgan, of Hubbard, a domestic, took his defeat very much to heart, and when Malone failed to return she took laudanum. She was pumped out and is now supposed to be searching for her lover.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Owing to the Deaths of Two Pennsylvanians It May Adjourn Early.

MAY HEAR THE MESSAGE FIRST.

The Contents of That Document of Course Are Only Guessed.

WILSON BILL COMPLETE NOW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Interest in the regular session of congress, which convenes at high noon to-morrow, will center at the house wing of the capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first, but as soon as the docks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way.

The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question but advancing the tariff problem four months on the road of solution. The Wilson bill will be introduced in the house the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day the 10 days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess will expire. The McKinley bill was not reported to the house until April 16.

If the Republicans attempt to prevent the reporting of the bill this week on the ground that the 10 days allowed them should not be deemed to have begun until the Democrats of the committee furnish the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the bill, these estimates as yet not having been completed, the claim can and probably will be set up in opposition that the order under which the Republicans were allowed the few days in which to make their report was a recess order, and its terms not having been complied with, the order fails at the opening of the regular session and the statu quo is restored.

The estimates of the revenue to be derived from the tariff bill are completed and will be submitted to-morrow. They show that the deficit in the revenues on the basis of a governmental expenditure of $550,000,000 a year will be raised to $65,000,000, which must be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.

It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than 10 cents per gallon, which will increase the revenue from this source $10,000,000. Although it was at one time last week practically decided in an informal way to impose a tax on the incomes of corporations and legacies, there has been a change of sentiment, and it is almost certain that a straight tax on individual incomes over $5,000 will be recommended.

Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected that the debate can begin until next week.

The proceedings in the house this week cannot be accurately forecast. It is expected that the death of Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—the father of the house—and Representative Lilly of the same state, will be announced immediately after the convening of congress, and that the adjournment of both houses will follow, out of respect to their memory. It may be, however, that the announcement will be withheld until after the reception and reading of the president's message. If not, the message will be read on Tuesday. The Torrey bankruptcy bill has the right of way as soon as the preliminaries are over. By the terms of the order adopted October 19, this measure must be considered after the morning hour each legislative day until disposed of.

General debate on this measure lasted two weeks, and Representative Oates will ask that the debate be continued under the five-minute rule. The bill was fought with vigor and persistence during the extra session, and there is no reason to doubt that the fight will continue. The general belief is that it will hold the right of way until the tariff bill or something else of more urgent importance appears to antagonize it.

It may be that the Hawaiian affair will cut some figure in the proceedings during the week. A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be introduced, and it might come up in still another way if the news from Hawaii which is expected via Auckland on the 7th should be of a sensational nature.

TO REPEAL THE STATE BANK TAX.

In addition to the tariff many other matters will crowd forward at the earliest possible moment for consideration. Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee, has under consideration a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks and revive the national banking system.

Mr. Blair, with a majority of the coinage committee at his back, may bring forward a free coinage bill not with a hope that it will become a law, but with the intention of placing congressmen on record. All sensible men in the silver ranks recognize the fact that the free coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the white house unless they can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be out of the question. Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way for six months at least by extending the period of registration, it, too, promises to bob up again. It is broadly hinted that the Chinese do not intend to register now any more than before the registration law.

The extra session disposed of all the preliminaries generally necessary at the opening of long sessions, consequently there will be none of the usual reasons why congress may not begin business promptly upon convening to-morrow. The committees of both the house and the senate appointed at the beginning of the extra session reported many bills which are now on the calendars and in position to be considered when it shall be the pleasure of the members to take them up.

Republicans Foresee Defeat Already.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The bill for the repeal of the general election law is expected to receive the attention of the senate at an early day during the session which will begin to-morrow. It is not now believed that the subject will give rise to prolonged debate, but that Republican senators will content themselves with putting on record their protests.

SANDOW AND RUSSELL.

Will the Strong Man and the Singer Married Be?

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Big, blonde Sandow, whose frank, handsome face was scarcely less potent than his muscles of steel in winning popularity with admirers of nature's handiwork last season, is with us again. He intends to become a citizen as soon as he can. He arrived on the steamship Lucania yesterday and went at once to Koster & Bial's, where he is to begin an engagement on the 11th. When asked whether the report that he was to marry Lillian Russell was true, he said: "You must excuse me. You know there are some things we can't talk of. Still," he added pensively, "strange things sometimes happen, you know."

When Miss Russell was last asked if the story of her possible marriage to Sandow was true, she said:

"Watch me for the next five years."

So theatrical folks are watching and waiting.

A Propeller Runs Ashore.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Dec. 3.—The propeller F. W. Wheeler, bound from Buffalo for Chicago, went ashore here at 3:30 o'clock with 2,100 tons of coal aboard. She is damaged, and if the storm continues may go to pieces. The steamer is owned by B. W. Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, and is valued at $120,000, with no insurance. The crew of 16 men were rescued by the Michigan City life savers amid a blinding snow storm and a furious sea.

Still After Actor Curtis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The grand jury has summoned Frank McManus and ex-Senator Dunn to testify in relation to the recent trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, who was acquitted of the murder of Policeman Grant. It is reported that McManus and Dunn will give the grand jury information that will warrant the indictment of Curtis for jury bribing. Curtis is now in the east.

Italy's New Cabinet Disliked.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Roman correspondent of the *News* says the Zandardelli cabinet, although still incomplete, is bitterly criticised upon all sides. The papers, both of the right and left, declare that they are not satisfied with the composition of the new ministry. Only a few of the papers maintain reserve on the subject.

Murderer Delfino's Good Spirits.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Delfino, the Brooklyn murderer, who is to die to-morrow, was in good spirits to-day. He was visited by Father Dinice, of Brooklyn, who remained with him some time. Later in the day his wife and brother and his two small children were admitted to the death house to take their last leave. The only departure from the usual course in this case is the absence of the reading of the death warrant to-night. Warden Durston has postponed this formality until morning.

THIRTEEN IN TWO YEARS.

Awful Ravages of Death in a Kentucky Family.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—A. J. Stuhrk, of this city, has been sadly afflicted. Two years ago, when he moved from Owensboro, he had a wife and 12 children, all healthy and happy. One by one the children died, until 10 of them had been taken to Owensboro and buried. The wife died last November and was buried here, notwithstanding her daughter Julia's opposition. Julia died on last Friday night of consumption, the disease that carried off the others. In accordance with her wishes before she died her mother's body was taken to Owensboro with her own, and the double funeral occurred to-day.

TRIAL OF THE MARBLEHEAD.

Uncle Sam's New Cruiser Has Reached Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Dec. 3.—The new cruiser Marblehead arrived in the harbor last night after a slow run from New York, coming down the sound under half steam. The trial board is ordered to assemble at the Crocker house to-morrow noon, and consists of Rear Admiral George Belknap, president; Commanders P. H. Cooper and R. B. Bradford, Chief Engineer A. W. Morely, Naval Constructor Baxter and Lieutenant L. L. Reamy. The speed trial will take place Wednesday if the weather permits. The course is between Stratford range and Saybrook range, about 36 nautical miles.

SNOW IN NEW YORK.

Nearly All the State Buried a Foot Deep.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Over a foot of snow has fallen in this city and vicinity in the past 24 hours. The storm has been central over the lower lake region, and the Erie and Ontario districts have borne the brunt of it. Telegraphic reports tonight from neighboring villages and cities show from 10 to 20 inches of snow has fallen all over western New York to-day.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 3.—Snow has been falling here since an early hour this morning. At 6 o'clock to-night the ground was covered by a foot of the fleecy substance.

Johnson Brought Back.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 3.—W. R. Johnson, the city clerk who disappeared a month ago, was brought home from Washington city last night by George N. Henry, one of his bondsmen. Johnson's wife made his indebtedness good and no prosecutions will follow, although his office will be declared vacant and a new clerk elected this week.

Bellstein Had His Coffin Ready.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Henry Bellstein, an undertaker, was buried to-day in a coffin he selected and put aside 10 years ago. Several years ago the first Mrs. Bellstein died and was also buried in a coffin she had selected from her husband's stock. The hearse which carried Bellstein to his grave had also been made by him.

A HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPER

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

This number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST is sent to thousands of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who are not on our subscription list, but who we feel ought to be. We hope all will give the paper a careful examination, and if they should approve its quality and price, of which there can be no doubt they will, we trust each recipient of a copy will send us one dollar for a year's subscription—only one dollar.

THE WEEKLY POST has passed out of existence and its place has been taken by THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST at the same price. Its subscribers will hereafter get two complete 8-page papers a week instead of one 12-page paper. The man who cannot afford to take a high-class daily like THE DAILY POST can now surely afford to take a first-class city semi-weekly paper, such as is offered to him twice a week by THE POST for only one dollar a year. This is almost equivalent to giving the paper away.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be in every respect as good as the weekly. It will be issued each Tuesday and Friday. All the features which have made THE WEEKLY POST one of the great journals of America will be continued in the semi-weekly, in addition to the late news and market reports, specially prepared for it.

Nearly every rural postoffice in the eastern country now has at least a semi-weekly mail. This would insure THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST regularly twice a week to every subscriber—or 104 papers a year for one dollar; less than one cent a copy.

As an inducement to organize clubs we make the following propositions:

We will give a souvenir Columbian coin, and a free copy of the paper for six months, to anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly. The Columbian coins were issued by the United States government for the world's fair, and are already becoming scarce. Their face value is 50 cents but their market value is one dollar.

To anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly we will send a copy of the paper free for one year.

To anyone sending us a club of fifteen *new* subscribers for one year we will send both a souvenir coin and a free copy of the paper for one year.

Free sample copies of the semi-weekly will be sent to all who may ask.

For the convenience of intending subscribers, and to save them the trouble of writing a letter, we append a form of an order which can be clipped out, dated and filled and forwarded to us with one dollar enclosed:

ORDER FORM.

.....1893.

To The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Enclosed find one dollar, for which you will please send a copy of The Semi-Weekly Post to me for one year to the following address:

Name.....

Postoffice.....

County..... *State*.....

Write proper names very plainly.

SQUELCHING REDS.

London's Great Police Force Had a Lively Time Before They Did It.

THOUSANDS SAW THE SCUFFLES.

An Anarchist Meeting in Trafalgar Square That Didn't Meet.

BLOODY LITERATURE FLOWED

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The people of London were treated this afternoon to a sight rarely seen in England. It was little less than anarchy bidding a bold defiance to the law, and the authorities making a display of police calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the evil-minded. While this was going on thousands of law-abiding citizens looked on and wondered if this was "merrie England."

It was all through the announcement made by the anarchists that they intended to hold a meeting on Trafalgar square, at the head of Whitehall street, where the government offices are in the main situated and not far from the palaces of royalty.

Such a thing could not be tolerated, and the Hon. Mr. Asquith, the secretary of state for home affairs, in the house of commons last week promptly issued instructions to the police, ordering the chief commissioner, Sir Edward Bradford, to prevent the meeting from taking place. The anarchists thereupon declared their intention of holding the meeting in spite of the authorities.

REGARDED AS ONLY A THREAT.

At first this was looked upon as only an idle threat, but as Sunday drew near reports reached the chief commissioner of police indicating that the anarchists really intended to carry out their threat. The anarchists had upon several previous Sundays held meetings upon Trafalgar square, and had been tolerated on the ground that they were not at all dangerous. But the attention of the house of commons was called through the newspapers to the fact that the anarchists practically urged the anarchists of England to follow the example of their brethren in Spain and France.

The result was that the home secretary did not dare to allow any further rope to the reds of London, and the police this afternoon mustered a strong force about Trafalgar square, in the Strand in Cockspur street and in Whitehall, while reserves were stationed in Regent street, Waterloo place, Charing Cross road, Northumberland avenue and on the embankment.

The anarchists were evidently prepared to do their utmost to carry out the threat to meet, for they began to muster at 3 o'clock, though the four sides of the square were black with police, mounted and on foot. This display of force caused many thousands to flock to the neighborhood of Trafalgar square, and the front of the national gallery was soon so packed that it was utterly impossible for a vehicle to pass unless assisted by the mounted police.

REDS SCATTER LITERATURE.

The gathering of these crowds was just what the anarchists wanted, as it enabled them to do more toward spreading their fiery literature, and thereby disseminate their dynamite doctrines. Male and female anarchists mixed among the thousands of people and began spreading anarchist literature, which found a ready sale. Copies of the *Commonweal*, the organ of the anarchists of London, found a ready sale in the crowds, its frontispiece being an illustration of labor as Samson pulling down the pillars of church and state.

Soon a number made a rush for the steps at the foot of the Gordon statue, and one of their number immediately began to make a wild address, but had hardly uttered his first sentence before a number of policemen charged up to the spot and dislodged the reds from the steps, scattering them in all directions in the most lively manner, amid the cheers of the vast majority of the gazing crowds.

LIVELY BRUSHES WITH POLICE.

Other and similar attempts resulted in a number of lively brushes with the police who, for a time, were kept very busy hustling the anarchists from one point and another.

During the dispersing of these groups a number of the reds were handled very roughly by the policemen, who threw them neck and crop from the steps, and in many cases gave them a pretty bad shaking up before they were allowed to escape. Eventually the anarchists on the square became so demonstrative that a further detachment of 50 policemen was sent to the square, arriving there at 3:15 P. M., and with the officers already assembled, they formed a double cordon around the Nelson monument.

Suddenly an anarchist rushed through the lines of police, scaled a monument and began to address the crowd, but he had only uttered a few words when a stalwart policeman siezed him and threw him bodily into the crowd. As the anarchist still tried to speak he was siezed by two policemen and hustled off to the nearest station followed by a shouting crowd.

Shortly after the mounted police charged upon the anarchist mob, scattering them in all directions. The police on foot then began to disperse the mob, who made but a slight resistance, being completely overawed.

About 4:30 P. M. a large body of anarchists made a dangerous rush down Parliament street with the intention of reaching Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the police, which was said to have been left with only a small guard, but the superintendent of the A division of police promptly dispatched a strong force of mounted and foot police to Scotland Yard, the horsemen reaching that point before the anarchists, and with the assistance of the police on foot the dangerous mob was scattered after much scuffling.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

ST. ANN'S.

By W. E. NORRIS

Author of "A Bachelor's Blunder," "My Friend Jim," "Thirlby Hall," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "Chris," Etc., Etc.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER XIII.

CAUSA FINITA EST.

"Oh, if it comes to that, I understand," said Colonel Meynell, who, with a troubled countenance, was pacing hither and thither in his tiny drawing room. "Or, rather, I don't understand; because these matters belong to feminine nature, which must always remain incomprehensible to us. But I understand that such things can be, and are. To love a man without even suspecting that you love him until he speaks! Well, it seems strange; but I don't say that it is really strange, and, of course, I don't blame you. And as for your having told me nothing last night, I don't blame you for that either. It was best to make sure of your own feelings first."

"Then I am satisfied," Rhoda declared, drawing a long breath of relief.

"Ah, my dear," said her brother, pausing before the cushioned window seat upon which she had taken up her position, and looking down upon her with mingled vexation, doubt and compassion, "do you think it possible for you to mean what you say? You tell me to decide for you; but do you think you can be satisfied with my decision? You may submit to it, perhaps."

"I meant that I was satisfied because you don't blame me," the girl answered; "but, of course, I never dreamt of not submitting to your decision. You always know best, Victor, and you always do what is right. If you say that it can't be, I shall know that it can't be, and I promise you that I won't complain."

This is the pleasant sort of quandary in which a man of clear mind, strong will and immense personal influence over his weaker fellow-mortals is liable to be landed at any moment by the simple operation of natural laws. The colonel could control and direct many things and many persons; yet in the presence of so common so universal an experience as that of falling in love he was powerless. His sister, by no fault of her own, had slipped through his fingers; yet in emancipating herself she had not released him from responsibility, nor indeed could he have accepted such a release if she had offered it to him. What, then, was to be done? Nothing, it appeared, beyond what the average father or guardian would do, and be justified in doing. "I am sorry to be disagreeable," says the average parent or guardian, "but I really cannot consent. You are both of you far too young; one of you has neither means nor a career, nor any definite notion of shaping one out for himself; the other has yielded to a fancy which, in all probability, she will get over before the year is out, if only she is left alone. Immediate marriage is out of the question, and a long engagement is always a one-sided bargain, to which I should not be doing my duty if I were to agree. I can see nothing for it but to pronounce an absolute veto. Both of you may live to thank me; and, in the meantime, you ought to blame your own precipitation rather than me."

It would be easy and quite excusable to use such language; but would it be right? Victor Meynell, being a conscientious man, was embarrassed by his inability to disguise from himself that the stock objections did not wholly fit this particular case. He knew that he was influenced more by his distrust of Arthur Foley as an individual—a distrust in support of which he could adduce no argument or evidence—than by a prudent aversion to the uncertainty of the latter's prospects. He knew also that Rhoda would do just exactly what he told her to do, and he was sure that he could make a much wiser choice for her than she had made for herself. Yet, she was entitled to choose. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred people who fall in love fall out of love again and are none the worse; still there is the hundredth case. The occasional recurrence of the possible hundredth case seems to have been proved, and has to be reckoned with. His perplexed inward debate found issue at length in an ejaculation of: "What a thousand pities it is that you couldn't have taken Braunton!"

"But he never asked me," Rhoda remarked, pertinently.

"Oh, I know. And there is this stupid infatuation about Hamersley's daughter—an infatuation which, unless I am very much mistaken in Braunton, will vanish some fine day, leaving him a penitent and astonished man. But supposing that he had asked you?"

"I daresay that I should have accepted him," the girl answered, with perfect frankness. "I like him extremely, and if I had thought that you wished it, I might have thought that I wished it, too. But that is all over now. There is only one man in the world whom I can ever marry, and I would have refused him yesterday if it had been possible for me to refuse him, because I knew from what he told me that there was scarcely any hope of my being allowed to accept him."

The colonel broke into a laugh which had not much sound of mirth. "Well," he said, "I suppose Foley will be here presently. I had better walk down and meet him; you shall see him afterward. I am in a puzzling dilemma, but it is partly of your own creating, and I can but do my duty, according to my lights. You might have defied me, and perhaps ended by getting what you wished for; but you won't do that. And so—there it is! I must act as I believe it to be best for you that I should act."

The colonel left the room and the house without further words, well knowing that there was no need for any. It was never his way to be demonstrative, nor did his sister require to be told that he would have rather undergone any amount of suffering himself than inflict the slightest unnecessary pain upon her. But if there had been some suggestion of weakness and indecision in the language which he had held to her, nothing of the sort was traceable in his manner of accosting the young man whom he encountered, five minutes later, by the bank of the stream.

"Foley," he said, after briefly returning the other's greeting, "I consider that you have broken faith with me. I told you that I trusted you not to abuse your opportunities of speaking to my sister as you have done."

Arthur's color arose, but he had half anticipated some such charge, and he had promised himself he would keep his temper.

"I can't admit that I have broken faith with anybody," he answered. "I remember your saying that you trusted me not to distress or annoy her; but I made no promise. Even if I had, it doesn't seem to me that I should have broken it by telling her that I loved her. I was bound to tell her—I couldn't have helped it!"

"My good fellow, every man can help doing what he has no business to do, and no man in your present position has any business to tell a girl that he loves her. However, we'll let that pass; the mischief is done. Distress you must undoubtedly have brought upon her, and my opinion is that she might have been spared it if you had exercised the self-control that I asked of you. For, of course, what has happened hasn't caused me to change my mind. I told you that it wouldn't do, and I can only repeat that it won't do. I daresay I should be more sorry for you if I were less sorry for her; as it is, I can't help feeling that you won't be the chief sufferer."

"Then she does love me!" cried Arthur; for, naturally enough, that joyful implication was the one feature in the colonel's stern harangue which impressed him.

The colonel frowned and bit his lip. "You will see her presently," he answered, "and she will tell you what I suppose you will be glad to hear—though I am not sure that you ought to be glad. But she will also tell you that she cannot marry you, because, for the reasons I gave the other day, I can't allow an engagement."

"Ah, but things are not as they were the other day! You said she would take her cue from you, meaning that she would not love me, because you—why, I can't tell—dislike me, but you were wrong there, you see. Isn't it possible that you may be wrong in disliking me, too?"

"I don't dislike you. I am not sure of you—that is the long and short of it, I believe. In any case, I may tell you that Rhoda wishes my decision to be final, and my decision has to be against you. The less said the better. If I can make arrangements to send her away for a time, and give her a change of scene, I will; but there may be difficulties, for we have lost sight of our friends in the outer world. I hope you yourself will not linger in these parts, and I can't think that you will have any wish to do so.

Now, of course, Colonel Meynell was very well aware that, although his sister might be willing to make his decision final, it would not and could not be accepted as such by the man whom she loved. He, therefore, listened with polite patience to all that Arthur had to say upon the subject, and when at length the latter paused for a reply, merely remarked:

"It isn't a case for argument between you and me, my dear fellow. If you will go in now and see Rhoda, she will probably make you understand in five minutes what the case really is. However, I won't restrict you to five minutes. I have some things to do which will occupy me for about half an hour, after which I will join you. Supposing, that is, that you care to see me again before you leave."

The colonel had not anything particularly urgent to do, nor was his heart very much in the tasks with which he busied himself during the half hour that ensued. He had expressed but little compassion for Arthur Foley; yet now that he came to reflect upon the whole situation, he did begin to feel sorry for the poor young fellow, whose offense, after all, had been less heinous than provoking, and who was about to be punished for it after a fashion which would doubtless astonish him. Because it certainly is an astonishing and unusual proceeding on the part of any girl to make so complete a surrender of her personal will as Rhoda had made, and if such a surrender should arouse the wrath and incredulity of her lover, who could blame him? But the colonel was absolutely sure of his sister. He had no misgivings, he knew that she would never consent to anything which he had felt it his duty to forbid, and on the expiration of the allotted time he entered the cottage, to find precisely what he had expected to find. Rhoda was pale, Arthur was flushed. Both of them looked distressed, while one exhibited unmistakable symptoms of the anger for which it had been decided that he should not be held deserving of censure.

"Well, Foley," the colonel said, not unkindly; "you see how it is. Of course you don't like it, and of course you think me an opinionated brute; but that can't be helped. The main thing is that there should be no misapprehension, and Rhoda will have convinced you"——

"She has convinced me of nothing," interrupted Arthur, "except that you won't allow an engagement, and that I knew before. I daresay you are perfectly right; I don't complain. Only I wish I could convince you and her that, although she isn't in the least bound to me, I am as much bound to her as if an engagement existed. When all's said and done, there are limits to your power, you know. You can't prevent me from feeling as I do."

"Oh, no," answered the colonel, with a slight smile. "I haven't that pretension."

"And you can prevent me from remaining true to myself and—and to her. I'm not asking her to remain true to me; I shan't dream of reproaching her if she doesn't."

The colonel was about to make a sensible and appropriate rejoinder, when he was surprised, and somewhat disagreeably so, at being forestalled by his sister, who said, quietly:

"But I think I shall. I can't promise more, because, if I did, that would be much the same thing as engaging myself to you, which I mustn't do. But I don't think I shall ever marry anyone else. You don't mind my telling him so, do you, Victor?" she asked, turning to her brother.

The keeper of her conscience could only shrug his shoulders and laugh. "You have said what you have said, my dear girl," he remarked; "it's just a few seconds too late to ask me whether I mind or not, isn't it? You must try to accept that assurance for what it is worth, Foley; and candidly, I hope and think it isn't worth much. Anyhow, there must be no more assurances, nor even half-assurances. I might say something about remote future possibilities, but it is much better not. They are too remote and too improbable. Let us write Finis to the present chapter, and have done with it."

It was a curious testimony to the single-mindedness and simplicity of this brother and sister that they should have permitted themselves two such indiscreet utterances as those recorded above, and that, after the one had avowed her love for her suitor, while the other had spoken about future possibilities, they should have believed themselves capable of there and then writing Finis to an obviously unfinished chapter. But Colonel Meynell was accustomed to be obeyed, and Rhoda had the habit of obedience. It scarcely occurred to either of them that after the autocrat (having excellent reasons for so doing) had said "You must," something like a dead-lock might be created by the not altogether inconceivable rejoinder of "I won't."

Arthur, however, did not make that defiant rejoinder. He went away at last, sorrowful, mortified and a little disappointed, yet not outwardly rebellious; and it was reserved for his father to put forward representations on his behalf which could not easily be gainsaid. For, of course, a subsequent conference had to be held between him and Colonel Meynell, whereat the elder man had all the best of the argument.

"My dear sir," Mr. Foley wound up his discussion by saying, "you appear to me to be the victim of some incomprehensible prejudice. Here are two young people who are mutually attached, who seem to be admirably suited to one another, and whom nothing that I can see prevents from setting up house together to-morrow. I have explained to you that there will be no difficulty about money, and you confess that you have nothing to urge against my son, except his youth and his lack of a profession. But youth, so far from being an incurable disease, is, as we know, one which is quite certain to be cured by the lapse of a very few years, and as for a profession—may I take the liberty of asking what your own is? You, surely, should be the last man in the world to doubt the possibility of being busy and useful without laboring for hire, and although this property is not a large one, I think that when I have handed it over to Arthur—as I have told you that I mean to do at his marriage—it will supply him with work enough to keep him out of mischief. I grant you that the affair has been somewhat sudden, and that you may not know Arthur quite as well yet as you would like to know him before surrendering your sister's future happiness to his care. Let us wait awhile, then, and let us have no nominal engagements. But when you tell me peremptorily that there is to be an end of the whole matter, and when you suggest that I should turn my son out of house and home, lest embarrassing encounters should follow, I do feel entitled, notwithstanding my natural weakness, to remind you that you are not my master."

The colonel quite acknowledged that, but remained obdurate, all the same. If he was not Mr. Foley's master he was his sister's master, and if Arthur did not choose to leave the neighborhood, why, Rhoda would have to do so for a time, that was all. He could not consent to an engagement, nominal or implied, and he was well aware that his refusal must appear to be inspired by prejudice.

"Naturally," he added, "you think well of your son, and I don't say that I think badly of him; only that isn't enough. He has had no opportunity as yet of showing what he is made of, and you seem disposed to deny him the customary opportunities. If we were to talk for another two hours, Mr. Foley, we shouldn't understand one another a bit better than we do now."

The colonel put it in that way for courtesy's sake; but as a matter of fact he perfectly understood Mr. Foley's standpoint, which, indeed, presented no difficulties to the average intelligence. Mr. Foley, on the other hand, did not in the least understand him, nor from that day to this has he ever wavered in his belief that Colonel Meynell's piety was compatible with a shrewd eye to the main chance. Braunton Towers, to be sure, was a far more imposing and tempting prize to play for than St. Ann's. Meanwhile, the upshot of it all was that the colonel sustained a preliminary defeat. With some trouble, and after some negotiations which were a little galling to his pride, he did contrive to dismiss his sister on a fortnight's visit to some friends at a distance; but at the expiration of that time it was necessary for her to return home, and when she returned, Arthur Foley had not yet quitted the place. The worst of having a small income and numerous local ties is that you can't go away for several months, as richer folks might do, and the worst of having to deal with a rejected lover whose conduct is unexceptionable is that you can't decently turn your back upon him.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISS HAMERSLEY ENJOYS HERSELF.

"I wouldn't trouble to give any more reasons if I were you," said Lola Hamersley. "You have told me already that you hate picnics, that you ought to stay at home to-morrow to write important letters, that nobody will miss you if you don't turn up, and I forget what else. I don't believe a single word of it; but if I did, that wouldn't prevent me from asking you, as a personal favor, to come with us. Now, are you going to persist in your refusal?"

She glanced down smilingly at her cousin, who was seated upon a footstool beside her sofa, and who answered with undisguised irritation: "You know well enough that I can't refuse you when you ask in that way. All the same, I don't see why you should be so anxious to drag me to Lady Braunton's picnic against my will. It can't be my company that you want, for you will have Braunton, and you never condescend to notice my existence when he is anywhere near."

"I shall notice you to-morrow," returned Lola, composedly. "Most likely I shall notice you a great deal, and so will other people, you may be sure. Perhaps that is why I want you to come, and perhaps that is why you would like to stay away, if you could. But the beauty of it is that you can't. Such is your cousinly affection for me that you are literally unable to deny me the fun of watching how you and Miss Rhoda behave yourselves under trying circumstances."

She broke into a low laugh, while Arthur started to his feet with an impatient exclamation, and marched off to the window. Some weeks had elapsed since his dismissal by the girl whom he loved—weeks which were not wholly satisfactory to look back upon, and which had led up to no very satisfactory outlook. He ought, he knew, to have gone away. He had talked of going away, and still talked of doing so; yet he had lingered on, and his motives for lingering were of a nature he did not care to analyze too closely. It is true that his father had spoken plaintively about the horrors of solitude at St. Ann's; but although filial obligations might serve well enough for a pretext, he could hardly plead to himself that he had been swayed by any overwhelming sense of these, nor could he even pretend that he was reluctant to quit the neighborhood in which Rhoda dwelt. Since her return he had met her once or twice and had exchanged a few words with her in the presence of a third person; but, of course, he had not revisited Moor Cottage. What she evidently expected him to do, and what he had been pretty plainly told to do, was to go away and win his spurs. His persistence in remaining at home could not but cause her embarrassment, and was not likely to increase her love or her respect for him. Nevertheless, he stayed on day after day. Day after day, too, he found himself drawn by an irresistible attraction, which had a strong element of repulsion in it, to that lodging house drawing room by the sea, where his cousin Lola lay on the sofa and laughed at him. What in the world did he go thither to seek? Assuredly not sympathy, for Lola had guessed, or had been told, how he was situated, and was not sparing in derisive comments upon his woeful plight. They seldom met without quarreling; only they never parted without having made friends again—and Lola had a fashion of making friends which was disturbing, alarming even, and which could not be remembered afterward without horrible misgivings as to what might possibly come of it some fine day or other.

At the risk of representing Arthur Foley as not only weak but unpardonably fatuous, his biographer has to confess that there were moments when he felt almost sure that his beautiful cousin had lost her heart to him. Not that she intended to marry him—that was quite another affair, and her intention of ultimately marrying Lord Braunton was as obvious to him as it was, for some reason or other, distasteful—but there were moments when her words and her looks seemed to admit of only one interpretation. Also there were moments when Arthur did not feel as sure as he would have liked to feel of himself. Why, for example, could he not refuse to go to this picnic of Lady Braunton's, at which the Meynell's were to be present, and from which ordinary good taste required that he should absent himself? After a long pause, he said:

"I sincerely hope you will get some fun out of this horrid al fresco entertainment, but I'm afraid you won't get much fun out of me, and I don't know what you mean by 'trying circumstances.' No, I don't want to know, thanks. You needn't explain. We have been over that ground so many times already, haven't we?"

"Don't you like going over that ground? I thought you did. Well you shan't be teased any more, and you shall go over as much ground with Miss Meynell on Thursday next as you can persuade her to go over with you. Rather than rob you of such a grand opportunity, I will get up a flirtation with the terrible colonel and leave Lord Braunton to his own devices. See what it is to have a truly affectionate and disinterested cousin to back you up!"

She was more affectionate than disinterested; several persons, including Lord Braunton, had suspected that of late, and had been disquieted by their suspicions. Yet she always contrived to get her own way and carry her point. She had contrived cleverly enough to prevent Lord Braunton from making her a definite offer of marriage as yet. She contrived to get rid of her father whenever she wished to get rid of him, and now she had contrived to secure Arthur's acceptance of an invitation which even Mr. Foley had suggested that it might be as well to decline.

Mr. Foley, however, had no serious objection to accompanying his son on the following Thursday, when the dog-cart which he had recently purchased was brought round to the door, and when Arthur took the reins. Mr. Foley thought he could form a tolerably shrewd forecast of coming events, and was of opinion that so soon as Lord Braunton's engagement to Miss Hamersley should be announced, Colonel Meynell would become more amenable to the demands of two sighing lovers. In the meantime, such an encounter as was about to take place might be awkward, no doubt; but the colonel had nobody but himself to blame for inevitable awkwardnesses. One couldn't be expected to shun the society of one's neighbors in order to suit Colonel Meynell's convenience. And while he was being driven at a rapid pace through the deep lanes on this still, hazy August day, which was like an anticipation of the coming autumn, he took occasion to remark:

"Lord Braunton's affair with Lola seems to drag rather. Why doesn't he come to the point and have done with it?"

"I suppose she won't let him," Arthur answered. "Perhaps she hasn't quite made up her mind yet whether she means to take him or not."

"Oh, she has made up her mind. Otherwise, saving your presence, she wouldn't have played you off against him as she has been doing for the last week or two. Robert is growing anxious, too, and unless I am very much mistaken in Robert, his daughter will have to obey his orders or he will know the reason why. Not that the question interests me, except in so far as it concerns you. I think it would be a good thing for you to get the course cleared by the removal of that couple from your path."

Arthur made no response. He was not in sympathy with his father and did not care to inquire into the latter's meaning. His own feeling certainly was that he would be able to breathe more freely after Lola should have accepted Lord Braunton; but he could not possibly have told anybody else why he half desired, half dreaded that event, nor did he believe that Rhoda's obduracy would be in the slightest degree affected by its occurrence. At the bottom of his heart he could neither understand nor quite forgive the girl who had confessed that she loved him, but who was nevertheless willing to break off all communication with him. She might, he thought, have divined—surely, if she had really loved him, she would have divined—that he was exposed by her desertion of him to temptations which any man with blood in his veins must find it hard to resist.

The vexed sensation of having been defrauded of what he had a right to expect at her hands was destined to be rendered more acute by the subsequent episodes and incidents of the day. Brake Tor, the spot which Lady Braunton had decided upon as the scene of her picnic, is one of those rocky elevations by which the surface of the unending stretch of moorland above Bridstow is diversified, and from the summit of which all manner of distant places are said to be discernible in clear weather. But, as in the west country, fine weather almost always implies hazy distances, while bad weather is but another name for dense fog, the visitor to Brake Tor who expects to be rewarded for his climb by detecting the outline of Portland Bill upon the horizon is not unlikely to be disappointed. For the rest, the numerous company which had assembled in compliance with Lady Braunton's invitation was a good deal more interested in aspics and mayonnaises than in Portland Bill. Arthur and his father were the last to arrive, and their advent caused no stir among such acquaintances of theirs as were already seated upon the heather and busily engaged in refreshing themselves. The Meynells were there, and the Latimers, and one or two other neighbors; but the party was chiefly composed of guests at Braunton Towers, to whom Arthur had not been introduced and to whom it was apparently not deemed necessary to introduce him now. Colonel Meynell looked up, smiled and nodded. Rhoda did the same. Room was made for Mr. Foley beside Lady Braunton, and Lola called out to her cousin: "Come and sit down here, Arthur; I have kept a place for you."

All this was quite as it should have been, and Arthur ought to have been very thankful that his appearance had thus been accepted as a matter of course; yet he was vaguely dissatisfied, and as he squatted uncomfortably upon the heather at Lola's elbow, disposing of his long legs as best he could, he was unable to refrain from whispering to her: "This is extremely thoughtful of you; but—am I not occupying our host's place?"

"Our host," she replied, in an equally subdued voice, "has chosen to occupy yours. There is no accounting for tastes, is there? I have often had occasion to make that reflection both about him and about you. Well, we must try to console ourselves and one another. After all, your opportunity doesn't fall due quite yet. When we are all sufficiently gorged, we shall break up into fresh groups, no doubt."

Lord Braunton, sure enough, had taken up his position beside Rhoda Meynell, and was evidently exerting himself for her entertainment. Arthur, knowing what he knew, felt that it was absurd to be jealous; still he did not altogether like it, and the cheerful composure with which Rhoda listened to and responded to her neighbor's conversation displeased him. He, for his part, was neither cheerful nor composed, and his own neighbor, after one or two attempts to improve his humor, abandoned him in favor of a young guardsman who was staying at Braunton Towers, and whom a few glances from her dark eyes had sufficed to vanquish. How was Arthur to know that there had been a little tiff that morning between his neighbor and Lord Braunton, and that the latter—poor, innocent soul—was striving to avenge himself by methods which no male creature has ever yet discovered the secret of employing successfully?

So, if the spectacle of an obviously insincere flirtation between Lord Braunton and the lady whom, if he had had any common-sense, he would have been courting sincerely, did not for a moment deceive the person for whose benefit it had been arranged, it so far misled Arthur Foley as to depart from a certain wise and proper resolution that he had made. He was well aware that it did not beseem him to approach Rhoda Meynell; yet, no sooner had luncheon been disposed of and a general movement begun to take place than he did approach her. She was still talking to Lord Braunton, and he interrupted them almost rudely.

"Don't you want to come and look at the view, Miss Meynell?" he asked. "That's what we're all here for, isn't it?"

She colored and looked rather taken aback for the moment, but quickly recovered her presence of mind. "I don't think I will climb up to the top of Brake Tor to-day," she replied. "I have often seen the view before, and Lord Braunton was saying that perhaps he would walk across the moor with me to a farm where the people, who are friends of mine, are in great trouble owing to their having lost two ricks burnt down to the ground. But don't let me take you away if you think you ought to stay and look after your guests," she added, turning to the disconsolate landowner, who, indeed, looked as if he would prefer sending his tenants a check to visiting them personally.

But Lord Braunton, after a quick, furtive glance at Lola and her captive guardsman, professed himself ready to start. "I am not at all wanted here, and I'm quite at your orders, Miss Meynell," he declared. "I suppose it will take us a good hour to walk there and back, won't it? If so, we had better lose no more time."

Arthur whisked round without another word. "She doesn't care!" he said to himself angrily; "she has no will of her own, nor any particular wish that I can see, except to do as her brother tells her. If he told her to marry that fellow she would marry him to-morrow, gig-lamps and all, and be quite contented. As for me, I daresay she would be sorry to see me go to the deuce, but she would never think that it was she who had sent me there."

Ridiculously unjust as such reflections were, similar ones have been indulged in and repented of by many a disappointed lover before now, and Arthur did not really mean what he thought for the moment. But it was unlucky that this foolish mood of his should have led him to walk straight into a trap which had been carefully laid for him. Five minutes later he was walking along one of the narrow glens which slope precipitously downward from the outskirts of the moor, his companion being Lola Hamersley, who had shaken off her guardsman on his approach and who was now offering him consolation after her fashion.

"Cheer up!" she was saying; "plenty of misfortunes are blessings in disguise, and if one lives long enough, one finds out what they really are. Meanwhile, it would be polite of you to look a little less disgusted with your present company. Take example by me. I am quite gay and sprightly, you see, though I have been just as much deserted as you have."

"You are pleased to say so; but the truth, of course, is that if you had wanted Braunton to be here now, here he would have been—and I shouldn't."

"And you complain of that! Evidently you don't wish to spoil me by an overdose of flattery."

"I'm not complaining; only you mustn't talk as if there were any sort of resemblance between your case and mine. To begin with, you don't care a straw for Braunton."

"How many straws do you imagine that you care for Miss Meynell? Shall I tell you what is making you so cross, Arthur? It is that your vanity has been wounded. Your vanity, not your heart; for, whatever you may say or think, you will never persuade me that your heart really belongs to that cold, prim girl, who is inevitably destined to become the wife of some country clergyman or other. You are capable of a very different sort of love from any that she can inspire—or would know what to do with when she had got it."

That might be true; and Lola, after she had seated herself upon the trunk of a fallen tree and had made him sit down beside her, went on to say other things which might also be true, but which were a trifle audacious. Perhaps she understood him; unquestionably she understood one side of him, and such use did she make of her knowledge that at the end of half an hour he had lost his head, if he had not lost his heart. It was the old story of that Sunday afternoon over again; only this time he was in a far worse case, because he was more reckless of consequences. Lola had convinced him not only that he might win her if he chose, not only that his chance of ever winning Rhoda was a very remote one, but that Rhoda did not in truth want to be won. And if the girl whom he loved was willing to live without him, willing even to marry some other man (as he believed that she was), what did anything else signify? After all, one isn't a stock or a stone; one can't pretend to be altogether unmoved by an avowal of love—for Arthur, not inexcusably, took certain expressions which Lola had used, as an avowal of love—from the most beautiful woman one has ever beheld in one's life.

Well, it was not her hand that he kissed on this occasion, and she scarcely resisted his embrace; but the moment afterward she pushed him away, laughing, and exclaiming: "Honi soit qui mal y pense! between cousins much is permitted; only we live in a straight-laced country, and it good Mrs. Latimer were to come round the corner suddenly, I am afraid she might jump to unwarrantable conclusions. Allons! If I have comforted you a little, I am satisfied. Suppose we go back now, and join the festive gathering."

She really seemed to think that things could end like that; and, what was more, she insisted upon making them end like that for the time being. She turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, his queries, his asseverations. She would do nothing but laugh at him, in her languid, rather unmirthful way, and very soon she had brought him within sight of the rest of the party, after which it was necessary for him to behave as though he had not just taken an irrevocable and perhaps fatal step.

By the rest of the party (which did not include Lord Braunton and Rhoda, who had not yet returned from their walk), these truants were received with subdued and significant smiles. Lady Braunton, upon whom the light of a relinquished hope was beginning to shine once more, took joyful note of the young man's confused aspect; Mrs. Latimer could not resist nudging her husband, who immediately asked her in a loud voice what was the matter now; and Colonel Meynell's keen eyes rested for a moment upon the couple with an expression which may not have been one of scorn, but which Arthur at once interpreted as such. As for Mr. Foley, he was more diverted than alarmed, and it was only when he found himself reduced to beg somebody for a lift home, his son having unceremoniously driven off without him, that he began to wonder what the deuce that girl had been up to.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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JUST LIKE HOMER.

Many Places Claimed Copernicus, the Astronomer.

"Copernicus," writes J. J. Kral to the editor of the *Nation*, "is merely a Latinized form of the original name of Koperník, which corresponds with it in sound, and Kopernik is not a German but a Slavonic name. It is not Polish, but Bohemian, and in the light of documentary evidence, the family of Kopernîks can really be traced back to Bohemian ancestry. The Zemeni (knights) of Kopernik were Bohemian noblemen, whose name appears in the historical records of the fourteenth century, and has been preserved to this day in the name of the Bohemian village Kopernik, their former seat, situated between the cities of Rossmersly and Bakov in northeastern Bohemia.

From the acta consularia Cracoviensia, 1336, we learn that in 1336 citizenship was conferred upon Nicolas Koperník. The attesting witness testified that Nicolas Kopernik had come to Cracow from Bohemia.

"These facts," continues Mr. Kral, "show pretty clearly, I think, that both Copernicus and his father were Poles of Bohemian ancestry, and therefore doubly Slavs. The coat-of-arms of the Bohemian Kopperniks bears the figure of a man; so does the escutcheons of Copernicus."

HAMLET'S GRAVE.

The Shopkeeper Could Not Find Poor Ophelia's Brook.

Chambers' Journal.

I bought a photograph of Hamlet's grave in a shop in Elsinore. I asked the young woman who sold it to me if she had any doubt of the truth of the thing. "Was it really Hamlet's grave?"

She seemed shocked that I could even hint at skepticism on such a subject, and would have put the photograph aside for a more worthy purchaser had I not interfered. As if to overwhelm me with evidence, and the more to pique my unbelieving nature, she would fain also have found for me a picture of the brook in which poor Ophelia drowned herself. It was somewhere in the shop, she was sure. I urged her to seek for it; but she sought in vain. "It is a very little river, sir," she said, as if to excuse herself for being unable to discover its photograph. I am sorry, truly sorry, I cannot put poor Ophelia's brook in my album of curiosities, side by side with Hamlet's tombstone.

Hot Places of the Earth.

The hottest places on the globe are Death valley, in this country, and the region around the falls of the Nile. It never rains in either locality, and the natives of the Nile region do not believe strangers when told that water can descend from the sky. In both places the thermometer often goes as high as 130 degrees in the shade.

Sandpaper That Grows on Trees.

Sandpaper grows on trees in Dutch Guiana, for the leaves of the trees known botanically as the Dillona scabrella are so rough on the surface that they can be used as sandpaper.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, In Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, **might die any day.** I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

Of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, "Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla? I thought it over and decided to try it, and I thank God for it too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I know Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TIGERS WON.

Princeton Defeated Yale in a Splendidly Played Game of Football.

6 TO 0—DONE IN THE FIRST HALF.

New Jersey Giants Too Strong for the Confident Yankees.

HARVARD DEFEATS THE U. P. BOYS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The game at Manhattan field Thursday between the Princeton and Yale football eleveus was as phenomenal in the intensity and brilliancy of the struggle as it was surprising in its result. The Yale team was defeated by a score of 6 to 0. From the very start of the game it was palpable that the Yale team was clearly outclassed.

When the game was called the Yale men looked the superb cock-sureness that they felt triumph was theirs under any and all circumstances. Every man who wore the colors of Princeton had a dogged look in his countenance that was a source of general mystification until their favorites lined up on the field and began play.

It was a noble exhibition of physical prowess. The exhibition on Manhattan field was a beautiful thing to see and to remember for many reasons. The day was perfect, absolutely and unqualifiedly perfect. When the players frisked out on the field, shortly after 2 o'clock, the preliminary cheering seemed like the tinkling of a little cascade compared with the booming of Niagara. Men forgot to confine their throat utterances to explicit speech and transformed themselves into mere ejaculatory tribesmen, the fever in their blood driving continuity of thought and even of enthusiasm out of their minds and forcing them into the letting forth of all the noise that their tongues and voices could master. Hats, many of them never to be seen again in their shape, were thrust into the air, and two exuberant youths on a Yale coach were seen to deliberately remove their high silk hats from their heads, and carefully placing them under their feet, stamped them into an unrecognizable mass.

There were 30,000 people on the grounds and 15,000 on the surrounding bluffs.

PLAY BEGINS.

When the men bounded out on the field before the play was called they rolled around, fell down hard on the ground and wrestled about with each other, not because they seemed to relish that sort of thing, but because they wanted to limber up their joints and get the blood to flash through their veins.

Princeton won the toss, and the wind not being of sufficient momentum to effectually aid the players, chose the ball. The tigers started off with a flying wedge, Ward going through Yale's center for 20 yards.

On the next line up Morse, the other half back, took the ball through Yale's right end for three yards, but lost it on a fumble. Butterworth then kicked for goal 30 yards, Princeton securing it. Ward was sent through Taylor for three yards, but Morse on two tries and Ward on one failed to gain the necessary five yards and Yale took the ball.

Then it was that Yale, full of confidence in their old center-wedge, tried to force Butterworth through Princeton's right end. So firm did they find the line that Butterworth only made one yard. Then they tried the same thing with Lea and he made three yards, but on the next line-up Hickok stepped over the line and Princeton took the ball on an off-side play. Blake punted down to Yale's five-yard line, and then Morse set the vast audience in a tumult of excitement by spreading around Yale's right, between Greenway and Beard, and dodging Armstrong, making 17 yards.

Yale was getting desperate now, and after a little consultation decided to try the flying wedge used by Harvard. They succeeded in putting Hinkey through for five yards.

YALE'S TRICK.

Morse and Ward gained six yards. Princeton lost the ball on an off-side play. Yale then tried the flying wedge but played a trick by throwing the ball to Butterworth instead of rushing it, the full back then punting 40 yards. Blake caught the ball and started to bring it back. He was running head down when he struck Hinkey with terrible force throwing the Yale captain senseless on his back. He was patched up in the required five minutes, however, and play resumed.

For Princeton King lost two yards trying to go around Yale's end and Blake was forced to punt. Butterworth made a magnificent dash to return the ball. He was tackled four times and each time shook the Princeton men amid great applause and landed the ball 35 yards back.

On the next play he went through Princeton's right end for 10 yards more; then Princeton settled down and in four downs Yale failed to gain five yards and lost the ball. Blake then punted and Thorne captured the ball, but was downed before he could start back. Twice Yale tried to wedge but failed. Butterworth was compelled to punt. By a poor punt of Blake on an off side play Yale gained 10 yards.

By this time Yale was getting desperate. The men knew that they had found their match if not their superiors in the tigers. Four times they bucked Princeton's center in desperate shape, and four times failed to gain an inch, the ball going to Princeton. Now it was Princeton's turn. Ward was put through for six yards. Morse goes through the center for ten yards more. Yale's center was rapidly weakening and the men on the line seemed to be unable to withstand the rushes of the Princeton backs aided by the fine interference.

THE SCORING.

The adherents of the tigers were wild with excitement and King, the pinchy little quarter back of the Princetons, added fuel to the excitement while plunging through Yale's center for 10 yards. Morse gained three yards, Ward two, and finally with a great rush Ward had plunged over the goal. King kicked out and Blake caught it on the Yales' 15-yard line. King kicked a goal and the score was Princeton 6, Yale 0.

For the balance of the first half there was desperate playing. Princeton repeatedly smashed through Yale's centre, while Yale, on the contrary, failed to make any great gains with the exception of a pretty run made by Armstrong through Princeton's left. Yale seemed to have lost all the snap which had characterized her playing in games heretofore, and Hinkey and Butterworth seemed to be the only men who seemed to be playing. Of course Hinkey had been badly hurt and Thorne was also in pretty hard shape. Time on the first half was called at 3:36.

In the opening of the second half Yale started again to use her old trick of bucking the center. But with the exception of the first gain made by Butterworth their play was unsuccessful. Princeton's center seemed like a stonewall. Seven successive times Yale tried to push either Butterworth, Thorn or Armstrong through, but each time they were downed without any considerable gain.

Then Princeton tried it, but Yale seemed to be waking up and resisted the attack. Blake was then forced to punt. After Butterworth had tried unsuccessfully to come through Princeton's center, Baillie broke through Princeton's left and took the ball right out of Butterworth's hands.

PRINCETON'S STRONG CENTER.

Ward was then pushed through for 10 yards; Gray was sent round for 10 more; Princeton got five more for Yale's interference. Ward was again shoved through for two yards and Morse for three more before Yale got the ball. Three times Yale tried Princeton's center, but with no effect, and Butterworth was forced to punt. King caught it and tried to bring it back, but lost four yards. Blake punted for 25 yards, and in the next play Butterworth returned the punt.

It was Princeton's ball then, and Ward was put through the center for five yards. Blake punted and Butterworth caught it, but was downed immediately by Brown. Butterworth punted for 25 yards and King fumbled, but, for Yale interference, Princeton got the ball.

King made one of the cleverest manœuvers of the day, Baillie had put the ball in play a few seconds before the half backs were ready. King, taking the ball, found nobody to receive it, and hugging it close to his bosom started around Yale's left end. He succeeded in making 25 yards, escaping all the tacklers until he reached Butterworth, who downed him.

With a flying interference Princeton carried the ball up to Yale's five-yard line. They lost the ball to Yale and Butterworth punted. The ball went fully 40 yards, one of the longest punts of the day. Princeton secured it, and with a solid wedge in one play forced it back 15 yards. King, Morse and Ward then made a very clever play. King passed the ball to Ward, who criss-crossed it to Morse. The Yale players had started for the right and Morse, in the meantime coming together like a cyclone. There was hardly anybody in his way, and with the aid of King's fine interference succeeded in making 35 yards.

YALE SURPRISED.

At this juncture of the game Thorn was forced to retire and Hart took his place. Yale seemed to be thoroughly surprised at the plays of their opponents, and weakened considerably. Four or five times Princeton bucked the center, and three successive plays carried the ball up to Yale's five-yard line. The crowd on the stands yelled themselves hoarse. When time was called the ball was on Yale's 15-yard line.

The men lined up as follows:

Yale—0.	Position.	Princeton—6.
Hinkey	Left end	Brown
Murphy	Left tackle	Holly
McCrea	Left guard	Wheeler
Stillman	Center	Balliet
Hickok	Right guard	Taylor
Beard	Right tackle	Lea
Greenway	Right end	Trenchard
Adee	Quarter back	King
Thorne	Left half	Ward
Armstrong	Right half	Morse
Butterworth	Full back	Blake

Touchdowns—Ward for Princeton 1, goals, King for Princeton 1. Referee—Mr. Brooks, of Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Dashiell, of Lehigh. Time of game—2:25

It is interesting to note in this particular that since 1883 Yale has won 11 championship games, Princeton 4 and Harvard 1. Since 1883 out of a total of 122 games played Yale has won 117, having lost 1 to Harvard and 3 to Princeton. The games won by Princeton were in 1885, 1892, 1893 respectively.

HARVARD DOWNS U. P.

The Wearers of the Crimson Win a Well-Played, Clean Game—Features of the Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 4.—Harvard's boys Thursday defeated the crack team of the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 26 to 4. A pleasanter fall day never shone over New England. The 15,000 people who lined the amphitheater upon the Jarvis field all agreed to this, and they enjoyed it to the utmost.

There were doubters in Cambridge this morning, but there are none to-night. There were men who believed the glory of Harvard was on the wane; to-night they are deeply engaged in the general work of celebration with never a question in mind.

The hero of the day is Charlie Brewer, the crimson full back. His playing was phenomenal and ranks him with the few who hold first places. Time after time he would catch one of Brooke's long punts, simply dash by the Quaker ends, who rushed down ready to gobble him in their arms, and then dash ahead aided by impromptu interference and gain on his own nerve, pluck and brilliant playing.

For Pennsylvania, Knipe towered head and shoulders above the others. His running and tackling were superb and he made the longest runs around the ends. Osgood was disappointing. His playing on the Cornell eleven a year ago against Harvard is well remembered here. The game was made up entirely of kicks and good straight plays. Harvard only tried once the fancy side wedge which she sent backing against Yale so often.

Harvard took the west end of the field, giving Pennsylvania the ball. The Quakers started the game at just 2:10 with a flying wedge. Harvard alternately tried the ends and Pennsylvania was fumbling badly, and Wrightington made good gains around the ends, when the ball was gradually forced to within four yards of the Pennsylvania line. It looked like a touchdown and the Harvard rooters went wild, but on the next pass back Mackie fumbled, and when the scrimmage was untangled Pennsylvania had the ball. The pigskin was immediately passed to Brooke and he kicked. Mackie, however, redeemed himself by stopping the low punt and the ball bounded back behind the Pennsylvania line. The Harvard ends were after it like a flash, and Brooke was forced to fall on it, making a safety touchback and scoring two points for Harvard.

Brewer made the first notable run of the game, plunging along for 15 yards with the assistance of good interference. He was tackeled hard and laid out for a few seconds. Brewer, Dunlop and Wrightington then made several short gains in quick succession and the ball was placed by short rushes to within three yards of the Pennsylvania line. The Quakers resisted stubbornly, but Brewer went through the line like an eel and scored the first touchdown of the game. Brewer kicked a goal and the score stood 8 to 0 in favor of the crimson. Emmons was injured in this scrimmage and had to be taken from the field.

Knipe and Brooke advanced the ball to within three yards of Harvard's goal by rushes through the line. The Quakers a second later pushed Brooke over the line near the Harvard goal posts. Pennsylvania had scored and the men from Philadelphia fairly hugged themselves with delight. Dunlop made a short gain and then the spectators were treated to the most beautiful run of the game. The ball was passed to Brewer, who divided Pennsylvania's right and behind interference. He shook himself clear of all the Pennsylvania men and ducked and dodged until he touched the ball down just over the goal, with half a dozen Quakers on top of him. He then kicked a goal.

Harvard finally secured the ball and by quick short rushes carried it under the shadow of the Pennsylvania goal posts. Dunlop took it over at 3:23. Brewer then kicked a goal, and the score was 20 to 4 in favor of Harvard. Time was called for first half.

In the second half a flying wedge carried the ball 15 yards, where Brewer made another nice run, and by short rushes the ball was carried to Pennsylvania's five-yard line. Then Wrightington took it, and when he was downed it was behind Pennsylvania's line. Time was called at 4:45, the ball being in Harvard's possession at Pennsylvania's 25-yard line. The line-up was as follows:

Harvard—26.	Position.	Penna.—4.
Emmons	Left end	Simmons
Hanahan	Left tackle	Mackey
Acton	Left guard	Oliver
Lewis	Center	Thornton
Mackie	Right guard	Woodruff
Newell	Right tackle	Reese
Stevenson	Right end	Newton
Beale	Quarter	Williams
Wrightington	Left half	Osgood
Dunlop	Right half	Knipe
Brewer	Full back	Brooke

Referee—Hart, of Yale. Umpire—Gill, of Yale.

AT NIGHT: HIGH NOON.

Under the heavy sod she lies—
I saw them close her beautiful eyes—
She lies so still, and she lies so deep,
That all of them think she is fast asleep.

I, only, know at the night's high noon
She comes from the grave they dug too soon;
I see the light of her cold black eyes,
As I see the stars in the wintry skies.

The scornful gleam of an old surprise
Is still alive in those wonderful eyes—
And the mocking lips are ripe and red,
Smiling still at the words I said,

She mocks me now, as she mocked me then:
"Dead is dead," say the world of men;
But I know when the stars of midnight rise
She shines on me with her cold bright eyes.
—*Louise Chandler Moulton in New Peterson.*

....COME WITH US....

AROUND THE WORLD IN THREE HOURS.

A Magnificent Proposition For the Holidays—Make Your Friends a Christmas Gift.

Of the book, "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS," much might be said. We will only say, however, that it is without doubt THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOK PUBLISHED IN MANY YEARS, and is being sold by subscription for $4. It has over one thousand photographs, is a royal quarto volume of over 400 pages, size 9x12 inches, equal to 2,000 pages of the usual size, printed on enameled paper and bound in fine cloth.

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And when you begin to weary of studying the features of this class of society we will show you a good many places and things in far away climes that many of your brethren have gladly paid thousands of dollars to see.

In this tour you can take your family with you without extra cost and without the discomforts of travel to you all.

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SOME INCOME TAX FACTS.

Where the Government Revenue Is Derived From.

THE LABOR CLASSES PAY 90 PER CENT.

The Very Wealthy Families Pay Only About Three Per Cent.

INCOME TAX LEGISLATION OF THE U. S.

Some interesting facts and figures touching taxation of incomes are embodied in the address of Hon. U. S. Hall, of Missouri, before the ways and means committee at Washington City on the 9th of November. Mr. Hall said:

Senator Sherman, in a speech made in the United States senate on March 15, 1882, uses the following language: "The public mind is not yet prepared to apply the key of a genuine reform. A few years of further experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption and not one cent on property and income is intrinsically unjust. While the expenses of the national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to call property to contribute to its payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. This is not true. Every one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor as the income of the rich does to the wages of the poor. As wealth accumulates, this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of congress."

There was in 1889 $63,000,000, or about $1 per capita, taken from the consumers of wool and woolen goods, cotton and cotton goods, and iron and steel goods, for the purpose of revenue for the United States government by the tariff tax. I believe that it will be safe to say that in order to secure this revenue of $63,000,000 that it cost the people of the United States $450,000,000, the balance, $387,000,000, being paid as a bounty by the people to the monopoly manufacturing establishments under his protective tariff system.

In other words, for every dollar placed in the treasury of the United States there was $7 put in the pockets of the protected manufacturers on account of the tariff tax on these articles above cited. Now, if we had had an income tax that would have yielded $63,000,000 the consumers of cotton goods, woolen goods, iron and steel manufactures of the United States could have been saved $450,000,000 a year—an amount almost equal to the state, county and local tax of nearly every state in the Union combined.

Mr. Thomas G. Sherman, who appeared before your committee a few weeks ago, estimates in an article in the September *Forum* of 1889 that 25,000 persons in the United States own $31,500,000,000 of property. Putting the income upon this property at any reasonable figure that you may choose to make, and then put a reasonable income tax upon that income, see the amount of revenue that would be raised to this government from a body of people who do not feel the weight, and see the immense load and burden that would be lifted from the shoulders of the groaning millions of laboring people of the United States.

I had before me an estimate of a number of persons and business firms residing in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, who drew incomes to the amount of $250,000 a year. This estimate placed the number at 12,000. See the income that would be derived from this source. This same writer in the article last above referred to divides the people of our government into three classes, the rich being 182,090 families, their wealth being $43,367,000,000, averaging per family, $238,135; the middle class he estimates at 1,300,000 owning wealth to the amount of $7,500,000,000, or an average of $6,200 per family; and the last he names as the working class, composed of 11,620,000 families, owning wealth to the amount of $11,215,000,000, averaging $968 per family, and under the present system of indirect taxation the 11,620,000 families, averaging $968 to the family, and who represent the great laboring mass of this government, pay 90 per cent of the governmental tax. But not only is this tax paid to the government but to the protected manufacturers and monopolists, while the 182,090 families that average $238,135 a family do not pay more than 3 per cent of the governmental revenue.

In Great Britain, where they have an income tax, this is not the case to near so great an extent, and it is this argument as much as any other, in my judgment, that has kept in existence the present income tax law of England for more than 50 years, and writers admit that it is on a firmer basis now than ever.

It would not be improper in this discussion to give a hasty resume of the income tax legislation in the United States. The income tax law was passed by congress July 1, 1862. The tax of income over $600 and under $10,000 at the rate of 3 per cent, and all over $10,000 at the rate of 5 per cent. It brought but a small amount to the treasury in 1863, but in the year 1864 we collected a little over $15,000,000 from that source. The original income tax law was amended by the act of March 3, 1865, by increasing the 3 per cent to a 5 per cent tax, and by increasing the 5 per cent tax to a 10 per cent tax upon the excess over $5,000 a year income, the exemption of $600 remaining the same.

This tax brought into the treasury $21,000,000 for the fiscal years 1864-65, but for the years 1865 and 1866 the amount raised from that source was the largest ever raised by an income tax in this country, of $60,547,882 43, and the following years of 1866-67 the income from this source was over $57,000,000. Then, following the amendment of March 2, 1867, the income tax law by increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000, and at the same time removing all discriminations between large and small incomes, and having a uniform tax law of 5 per cent on all incomes over $1,000. (This act also declared that the income tax law should be repealed in 1870.) Even under this modified form there was collected in 1868 over $32,000,000, in 1869 over $25,000,000 and in 1870 over $27,000,000 from this source.

The special commissioner for the year 1869 was the Hon. David A. Wells, who submitted a report, asking a continuation of the tax, and in this position he was sustained by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue. The question came up in congress, and by the act of July 14, 1870, the tax was renewed for one year only, and the rate reduced to 2½ per cent, and the exemption increased to $2,000. The repeal was finally effected on June 26, 1871, by 26 to 25 in the senate, and 104 to 105 in the house, thus showing a very close vote by which it was repealed.

During this period, from 1862 until the tax was finally repealed, there was collected $346,908,738 from the income tax, and this tax was collected from a body of men who would have borne virtually but a small share in paying governmental expenses had not the income tax been in existence. One of the favorite arguments urged by those opposed to an income tax is that the experience of income taxation shows that the rate is constantly changed, and therefore the amount collected from such a source is constantly variable. I maintain that this is the strongest argument that could be adduced in favor of income tax at this time.

The income tax law of England since 1857 has varied in its rate from 2 pence to 12½ pence on the pound, which variations have caused a variation in the amount of tax collected from £4,410,892, the lowest, to £15,247,312, the highest tax. During that period there has been collected by that kind of a tax from the wealthier classes of England the enormous sum of £250,563,786, which in our money would make over $12,000,000,000.

THANKSGIVING IN GERMANY.

LOYAL AMERICANS BANQUET AT THE KAISERHOF.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The most general and thorough celebration of Thanksgiving day, outside of the United States, occurred at the Kaiserhof, the extensive hotel facing the Zeiten-Platz, Thursday evening. American consuls and their American guests dined there under the leadership of United States Ambassador Theodore B. Runyon. The celebration was on a larger scale than any of its kind ever before witnessed in Berlin, owing to the desire of the Americans to do honor to the raising of the United States legation to the rank of an embassy. The celebration was in the hands of W. D. Miller, of Ohio, a professor at the Berlin university; Dr. W. L. Webber, L. P. Seibert and G. Arnold, of New York; W. M. Griscom, of Philadelphia; O. C. Boise, of Cleveland, and S. H. Fadden, Philip Allen and Chester Rowell, students in the Berlin university.

The large hall of the Kaiserhof was profusely decorated with flowers and plants intermixed with American flags and other decorations, such as coats of arms and handsome paintings; but most prominent and most attractive of all the decorations was a handsome bust of Washington. The hall was brilliantly illuminated and the table was as prettily laid out as any table in this city ever was before. Three hundred and eighty good Americans sat down to this Thanksgiving dinner.

Rev. Dr. Hachenberg, of Ohio, who preached in the American church here during the morning, said grace, after which the Americans sat down and enjoyed a typical American feast. United States Ambassador Theodore Runyon, who upon rising was greeted with prolonged cheering, proposed the health of Emperor William, which proposition was followed by the German national anthem, played by a band in attendance. Ambassador Runyon toasted the president. In the course of his remarks Mr. Runyon said:

"While we are devoutly thankful for innumerable other blessings, for our vast country and its unparalleled opportunities, we must be especially thankful for the blessings of good government whereby not only is our national honor upheld, but our equal rights as individuals before the law maintained, and the peaceful enjoyment of the produce which rewards his labor and enterprise is assured to every man. It follows that among our best gifts is a wise, patriotic and constitutional administration of public affairs. To no man do the people look to secure that so much as to the president; he is especially the choice of the people and they submit to no dictation in his election. A presidential election brings out the full vote of the people. A toast to the president of the United States upon such an occasion as this is but only a tribute of respect for the incumbent of that great office, but it is a tribute of patriotic attachment to our institutions, and of loyalty to the government established under them.

"It is a cause for gratitude that our government affairs were so well administered by those who held that high office in the past; but, surely, there is no less cause for thankfulness that we have as the present executive head of the republic a man of the people, skilled and experienced in affairs, true, tried and trusty, and who was never found wanting; a man in whose integrity and rugged honesty of purpose, justice, firmness and patriotic statesmanship the people have the fullest confidence. This confidence is in no way misplaced. Whatever in his opinion reasonably promises to promote the welfare of the country will find in President Cleveland a firm and ready supporter, and whatever in his judgment is opposed to the interests of the people will meet in him an uncompromising, indomitable adversary, as recent events have strikingly shown." [Loud cheers.]

James C. Monaghan, of Rhode Island, United States consul at Chemnitz, toasted "Our Nation." The next toast was "The Ladies of the Sundying Fraternity of Berlin." After Philip Allen had proposed the toast of "The Day We Celebrate" the hall was given up to dancing, which was prolonged until a late hour.

A cablegram was sent to President Cleveland over the signature of the ambassador as follows:

"Over 300 Americans assembled at a banquet in the Kaiser house and send you a patriotic greeting."

Thanksgiving at Rome.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The United States embassy and the United States consulate displayed the United States flag for the celebration of Thanksgiving day. There was a religious service in the morning in the American church, at which the members of the embassy and consulate were present, in addition to a large number of [illegible] of this city.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years?

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation. Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Chilblains, Chaps, Screams in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Send Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. Six bottles, $1.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GIVING AWAY FAT TURKEYS.

Families Benefited by Gusky's Distribution.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BIRDS DEALT OUT.

Many Homes Are Made Happy by This Annual Charity.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE GOBBLER.

Almost time-honored is the custom of Mrs. J. M. Gusky to give away turkeys at her immense store on Thanksgiving day. Not to say a promiscuous distribution for the benefit of anybody and everybody, but for those who deserve them and are not in such circumstances as to be enabled to buy them. Certainly it is that a turkey dinner is a luxury in one sense of the word, being a delicious edible. Thanksgiving day is the proper day for turkey, and those who think any other day is just as good for it are not loyal.

It runs against the grain of a native-born American to talk in that way. For who does not know that on no other day does turkey taste as good as on Thanksgiving? When the governor issues his proclamation setting apart the day for thanksgiving everybody feels like giving thanks. Of course blessings are the first things considered in their thanks, but when the loyal citizen's worldly nature, his true worldly nature, asserts itself, his first thought is for the turkey. He thinks of the bird and that only, and feels thankful that he is going to devour one, or at least a part of one, on that day. Many turkey enthusiasts think the turkey should be made the national emblem, that it should supplant the eagle.

Some people want a symbolical bird that they can show their admiration for by allowing it to tickle their palates. Eagles are not plentiful to eat either, and this forms a part of their lamentable wail. But whether the country's legislators will take any decisive action in the matter of changing the country's emblem when they have the first opportunity is a thing which has never made itself apparent.

But it is not likely, on account of the fact that, although it is a great question, it has never troubled the minds of our sage representatives, for the reason that they have not had time to look into it. It is hardly probable that they consider it a question of no importance, for the problem of changing the national bird is one which has caused some aspirants for political honor to lie awake many a night. It is admitted to be an undeniable truth that the turkeys —not to change the subject, however—the most popular of all table birds. The general verdict was handed down by the people of America many years ago to this effect. Not nearly the number of people who love spring chicken or ice cream love turkey, but not one out of a hundred dislikes it. But the reader must remember that it is not everyone who gets it to eat. As has been stated before, the vast majority have an undying appetite for it, but there are some families in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who are too needy to buy turkey for their Thanksgiving dinner.

They are too poor to bear the burden of expense attending the buying of even cranberries or celery. Some may ask whether these poor people do not get any Thanksgiving dinner at all. Decidedly, the deserving poor do. Some of Allegheny county's poor are in that condition from their own neglect and carelessness. Others are desolate and indigent because of adverse fortune which, while they struggle hard against it, manages to hold them down.

This latter is the class that Mrs. Gusky strives to provide for, and she succeeds in a large measure. The crowd Thursday morning at her store was quite a large one, and no exception to those of previous years. Long before 8 o'clock, the time advertised for the distribution of the turkeys, people were waiting at the doors. When the hour arrived the number of patient ones had greatly increased. The birds were distributed to all who had tickets. These tickets, several hundred in number, had been given to the following societies for distribution to deserving poor people: Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, Allegheny relief society, St. Vincent de Paul society, St. Paul's relief society of this city and St. Peter's sewing society of Allegheny.

Mark Gusky was on hand promptly at the store to represent Mrs. Gusky, and together with Levi deWolf superintended the distribution. It was only a short time from the time the crowd had assembled till all the fat turkeys were given away. Several thousand pounds of turkey-meat, it is estimated, were given out, and many hundreds of waiting families at home were gladdened when the desired turkey was brought in the door. Thus it was that the Gusky store contributed its share toward the general charity which was to be found on every hand yesterday.

Girls Are So Selfish.

Atchison Globe.

Goodun—Why do you drink so much? You should put away the evil thing.

Badun—So I do. I put away about two pints of whisky each day.

A SONG OF SIGNS.

I found a pin beside the way—
Signs air so deceivin'—
If fortune favors me to-day,
This one's wuth believin'.

O'er my shoulder glows the moon—
Signs air so deceivin'—
If I feed from Prosper's spoon,
This one's wuth believin'.

My love found a clover leaf—
Signs air so deceivin'—
If she never comes to grief,
This one's wuth believin'.

A horseshoe's nailed above my door—
Signs air so deceivin'—
If luck follows evermore,
This one's wuth believin'.

With Kate I met three lambs at play—
Signs air so deceivin'—
And we were married yesterday,
This one's wuth believin'.
—*Doane Robinson, in Century.*

WITHIN THE REACH of every woman—health and strength. They're brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain cure for all the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to the sex. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It regulates and assists all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, you can find no other remedy that's *guaranteed*. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So small is the chance of failure, with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that its proprietors are willing to make this promise: If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case is, we'll pay you $500 in cash.

AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC.

An Illustration Showing the Difference Between the Two Duties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

Please state a case showing the difference between ad valorem and specific duties. Give figures and show the difference so that anyone can understand it. Give example of each, and oblige A READER OF THE POST.

CLAYSVILLE, PA., Nov. 23.

[An ad valorem duty is a term used to denote a charge laid upon goods at a certain rate per cent upon their value. It is in opposition or contradistinction to a specific duty, or sum, laid upon a given quantity or number of goods. For instance, say a tailor should import 10,000 yards of Scotch tweed of the value of $20,000. Suppose the duty thereon should be an ad valorem one of 25 per cent. This would be calculated on the value of the importation, and the revenue would be $5,000. Suppose the duty should be a specific one of 25 cents a yard. It would be based on the number of yards in the importation, regardless of value, and the revenue would be $2,500. The ad valorem method is in fact a sliding scale of duties, and the revenue goes up or down according as the values of importations increase or decrease. The aim of the ad valorem method is to justly apportion the duties to the value of the goods imported. A specific duty is an arbitrary one, and always remains the same, regardless of fluctuations in the value of importations. It is not flexible and does not adapt itself to the conditions of international trade.—ED.]

It's Perfectly Awful, Isn't It?

Harrisburg Patriot.

Five hundred more men will be employed at Carnegie's Homestead mills. This is another of the frightful results of fear of tariff revision.

THE KIND THAT CURES

JEROME BALL, Waterford, N. Y.

TORTURING "Headache for 10 Years!" —BY— Dana's Sarsaparilla "I WAS CURED!"

MR. BALL WAS THE FIRST MAN TO PURCHASE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA IN COHOES. LISTEN AS HE TELLS YOU THE RESULT.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been a sufferer from **Headache the last ten years.** Last fall I saw in one of our local papers an advertisement of your medicine, and testimonials of its wonderful cures.

I decided to try one bottle. The first bottle greatly relieved me, and by the time I had taken two more bottles **I WAS CURED.** I can recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA as a safe and reliable medicine.

Respectfully yours, JEROME BALL.

Waterford, N. Y.

The truth of Mr. Ball's statement is certified to by M. MODERMOTT, Cohoes, N. Y. Pharmacist.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

An Efficient Health Officer

ALWAYS READY FOR DUTY IS

POND'S EXTRACT

Wherever inflammation exists POND'S EXTRACT will find and will allay it. It is invaluable for CATARRH, PILES, COLDS, SORE EYES, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, all HEMORRHAGES and INFLAMMATIONS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Genuine goods manufactured only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE,

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., requiring in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, all permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other skin imperfections also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing in 1 minute, smelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Post.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, POST BUILDING, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

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Specimen copies of the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

We decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions.

Address all letters to THE POST, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

OF course the Wilson bill is to blame. The Baldwin locomotive works has just received an order from one western railroad for 71 locomotives of the largest class. Send word to McKINLEY that he may incorporate it in his next Calamity Howl.

THE senate committee on rules, of which Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is chairman, is considering cloture and the determination of the quorum question. There are no less than nine amendments pending to the rules. Senator HILL'S is one that is looked on with favor, as it contemplates bringing the senate to a vote on a contested question after 30 days' debate.

WHILE Governor McKINLEY prophesies the most deplorable results from the Wilson bill becoming a law, and forecasts universal bankruptcy, distress and want as its certain and assured outcome—thus burning his bridges—Mr. HARRISON is much more cautious, and adopts the wise line of "not prophesying unless you know." He contents himself with saying the reductions were not so great as he expected. Two years from now the Harrison interview will read much better than the McKinley one.

THE unemployed of the Pacific coast will no longer be carried free to New Orleans by the Southern Pacific as hitherto, orders having been issued to stop the use of freight trains for that purpose. Several thousand were taken all the way from California to New Orleans, a distance of 2,000 miles or more. It was about as much as the Crescent City could stand, and a camp for the unemployed was established opposite the city on the west bank. The railroad company complains that the men did not act squarely with it, and that it is a heavy loser by its charity. They refused to do any work for the railroad while en route and destroyed much of its property. In the future the Pacific coast unemployed will have to tramp it.

NO USE FOR AN ARMY.

It is rather a striking statement made by Secretary LAMONT in his annual report, that the Indian wars in this country being practically at an end, the uses to which the regular army have been almost exclusively put, except in times of foreign or civil war, are practically at an end. We are no longer in need of a standing army except for ornamental and training purposes, to guard the military posts and preserve them from falling into decay. In time it will be concentrated on the seacoast and on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. The western frontier is a myth and no longer exists. Looking to the occupation of the seacoast defenses, in process of construction, the secretary says the infantry will be converted into artillery. Another good point made is that the growing efficiency of the military forces of the states renders the use of the federal arm in the suppression of local disturbances unnecessary. It is right that the duty and burden should fall on the people of the states immediately interested. The army of 25,000 enlisted men, it is altogether likely, will be allowed to fall back to its numbers before the civil war, when at most it only numbered 10,000 enlisted men.

But there is one thing the secretary insists on, and that is that the military schools should be maintained in all their efficiency, whether federal or state, and he advises that the number of cadets at West Point be increased. This is sound counsel. We can always get at a cannon's shot all the high privates needed for foreign or home wars. It is in the educated and trained officers that we would be deficient compared with European nations that maintain large standing armies. War is becoming every year more of an exact science in all its details. Educated officers are a necessity. The great chemist or the skilled artificer in iron and steel are in a certain sense the big generals of the future, at least in the way of preparation. Secretary LAMONT advises that army officers be detailed as instructors in the high schools of the large cities. A good idea. At present they only go to the colleges and universities, and the benefit of their instruction is limited. For an effective army, when we need one, our great wants will be educated and experienced commissioned officers and trained subalterns. The former may be secured at West Point and kindred institutions, and the latter from the national guard of the several states.

THE TARIFFS OF '57 AND '93.

It is 37 years since the tariff of 1857 was passed by a Republican house of representatives and a Democratic senate. It made a reduction all along the line from the rates of the Walker tariff of 1846. It was concurred in by all parties, and took the tariff out of politics. The country enjoyed the highest prosperity under it. But for the intervention of the civil war, and the necessity for increased revenues, it would probably have remained on the statute books until this day, with such reductions as the best interests of the country suggested.

It would be strange indeed if, with the progress that has been made in labor-saving devices, in new agencies of production, and with the added skill, experience and capital created since 1857, American manufacturers would not be better able to hold their own against foreign competition than they were 40 years ago. We all know that they are.

The average rate under the tariff of 1857 was 19 per cent. It was the lowest since the very low tariffs of HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and other fathers of the republic, generally set down by the protectionists as the forerunners of McKINLEY. The McKinley rate ranges from 50 to 60 per cent. We do not know what the average rate of duties will be under the Wilson bill, as the calculations have not yet been made. It will not be less than 30 per cent. Its great advantage is in free raw material.

Under the tariff of 1857 wool was practically under the free list, yet commanded an average of 47 cents a pound. The Washington county farmers got twice as much for their wool as under McKinleyism, and there were twice as many sheep in Pennsylvania. Under the act of '57 the duties on woolen goods were 19 per cent, while under the Wilson bill they range from 35 to 40; iron and steel in '57 averaged 24 per cent, but under the Wilson bill they range from 25 to 35; earthenware by the tariff of '57 was 24 per cent, and in the Wilson bill it ranges from 25 per cent for the common articles to 45 for the fine grades.

These are samples of the relative rates under the tariff of 1857 and the Wilson bill, and show that the rates of the Wilson bill are in excess of those of the tariff of 1857, under which the country enjoyed the greatest prosperity, and under which the groundwork of the most important industries of Pittsburgh was laid. But they are much less than those of the trust-creating McKinley tariff, and that is where the shoe pinches.

There will be no steel rail trusts for ANDREW CARNEGIE; no more structural steel trusts for FRANK JONES, and no more combinations in wire rods and wire fence for HARRY OLIVER. The glass trusts and the pottery combines, the copper ore trust and the iron ore pool will all have to go. At least so far as they owe their existence to prohibitory tariffs.

KOSSUTH'S PREDICTIONS.

KOSSUTH, who is in his 93d year, has just issued the fourth volume of his memoirs, and has had it published at Buda-Pesth, in his own beloved Hungary, from which he is self-exiled. It is over 40 years since KOSSUTH, then in his prime, visited the United States and came to Pittsburgh with his swaggering retinue of Hungarian nobles. On a cold winter night he spoke to a crowd estimated at 10,000 from the St. Charles balcony. The few around at this time who heard him will recall his musical voice, its penetrating power and the charm of his foreign accent. He learned English from Shakespeare and the bible while in exile, as CARL SCHURZ did in a German prison, and it was English pure and undefiled. The orations of SCHURZ and KOSSUTH are masterpieces. During his visit here the population of Pittsburgh went Kossuth-mad. The ladies held meetings to hear him speak, which were crowded at $1 a head. The young men sported the Maygar plume in their slouch hats. There was nothing too good within our city gates for the eloquent KOSSUTH, but all this did not prevent a scandal in the settlement of the accounts, and complaints by KOSSUTH that he did not receive as much money as he was entitled to. The Hungarians regarded the Americans as mere neophytes in the science of government and realities of political liberty, and in a very few months they were voted a bore from one end of the Union to the other.

In his memoirs just printed KOSSUTH reaches some striking and plausible conclusions out of his prolonged experience and knowledge of men and events. He says that the greatest occurrences of modern history are the fall of NAPOLEON III., the resurrection of the German empire and the completion of the unity of Italy. We should say emancipation and the war for the Union in the United States deserved to be accounted among the world's great events. As to the future, KOSSUTH believes in the triumph of republican principles in Europe. A federated republic like that of the United States he believes is destined to replace "personal rule and thinly veiled absolutism in Germany." The French republic he regards as firmly established and that a republic is only a question of time in Italy. He approves of the alliance between Germany and Austria, but considers that the cohesion of Italy to the dreibund drove France and Russia into each other's arms, with the result that Europe will soon be plunged knee-deep in blood. He is clear as to the proximity of a great European war. As to Italy and France, he quotes a speech of CAVOUR, in which the remark occurs that for the Italians to oppose France would be such monstrous ingratitude that the repentance of centuries could not wash the stain away.

MAY RETURN NOW.

Centrists' Bill Readmitting Jesuits to Germany Passes the Reichstag.

MAJORITY OF 43 WAS SECURED.

The Government Party Took Slight Interest in the Debate.

REJOICING AMONG CATHOLICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Centrists in the reichstag Friday introduced a motion to readmit members of the Society of Jesus into Germany. Count Hopmesch-Buenich, on behalf of the Center party, made a short speech in justification of the motion. Herr Manteuffel declared that the Conservatives, with few exceptions, would oppose the motion. Herr Morbach, Imperialist, and Herr Marquardsen, National Liberalist, stated that their parties would also oppose the motion. Herr Hollenffer, German Conservative, said that he and some of his friends would abstain from voting upon this matter. Herr Lotze, Anti-Semite, said that his party would vote as they chose. Herr Schroder announced that the Freisinnige party would vote against the proposition under discussion. An estimate showed that the Centrists' motion had been adopted by a vote of 173 to 130. When the cheering over the result had subsided Dr. Lieber spoke, saying that the Catholics adhered to the course they had hitherto followed, and that they would remain faithful to the emperor and the empire and loyally devoted to the fatherland.

HERR SIGL'S SPEECH.

No members of the government party took any share in the debate over the motion to readmit the Jesuits. The debate was chiefly notable for the maiden speech of Herr Sigl, the editor of the Bavarian Catholic organ, and notorious for his anti-Prussian tendencies, which have gained for him the sobriquet of "The Prussian Killer." He convulsed the house by saying that the recall of the Jesuits would not be dangerous, since the deluge was sure to come soon and drown them too. Dr. Lieber, after declaring that the Catholic church required the services of the Jesuits in order to enable it to discharge its divine mission, repelled the charge against the curia to the effect that it was pursuing a policy inimical to German national interests. "Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state," continued Dr. Lieber, "only recently declared that the holy see avoided all interference in the political organizations both of the dreibund and of the powers opposed to it. But if it should ever occur that the holy see displayed an intention to pursue a policy friendly to the Russo-French alliance German Catholics would not allow their interpretation of the dogma of papal infallibility to be so stretched as to deter them from fulfilling their political duties to the German people and the German empire."

The police had considerable difficulty in keeping clear a passage for the deputies. The scene generally presented that witnessed during the debates on the army bill. The galleries in the reichstag were all filled, and from the beginning to the close of the debate the utmost interest was evinced by all the spectators. The socialists introduced a motion advocating immunity from arrest or prosecution of deputies during the session without the consent of the reichstag. The postoffice authorities will adopt strict regulation for handling all packets addressed either to the emperor or members of his family, or high officials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—On being informed of the action of the reichstag at Berlin to-day in adopting, by a vote of 173 to 136, the Centrists' motion to readmit the Jesuits into Germany, Mgr. Farley, pastor of St. Gabriel's parish, was surprised and visibly showed his pleasure.

NEW YORK CATHOLICS' VIEWS.

"I knew," said he, "that this subject was being strongly agitated in Germany, but this is really news. The Roman Catholics in America, and especially the Germans, will receive this news with distinct gratification. I need not say that it will please the clergy of the Catholic church, and above all the Jesuits, to hear of the readmission of their order into Germany after the years of expulsion from that country. This is one of the last acts of justice toward the Jesuits in Germany which were begun when the present emperor ascended the throne. Their persecution was commenced in 1870 after the infallibility of the pope had been declared, when Prince Bismarck began to wage a bitter war against the whole Catholic church.

"One of the first of his battles was the imprisonment of Cardinal Ledochowsky, one of the ablest men in the church, and now prefect of the propaganda and very close to the pope in power. Cardinal Ledochowsky was at the time bishop of Gneson and Posen. Since the beginning of the reign of the present German emperor the wrongs of the Jesuits have been gradually righted through his more favorable views of the situation. This subject is undoubtedly one of the points of policy over which Emperor William and Bismarck quarreled. The emperor saw that the stand Bismarck had taken was a fatal one. There were 15,000,000 of very determined Catholics in Germany, while thousands of the parishes were vacant because Bismarck would not permit the appointment of pastors who declined to subscribe to his theories."

A SIGN OF SETTLEMENT.

William Steinway, one of New York's representative German citizens, was visited at his residence. "I am not much surprised," he said on being shown the cable dispatch announcing the action of the reichstag.

"What will be the effect of the news on this side of the Atlantic?" queried the reporter.

"There are as many German Catholics in the United States as there are in Germany. A proportion of them, I believe, oppose the Jesuits. The majority, however, I am inclined to think, will regard it as a sign of the settlement of the holy war which kept the religious element out of the schools and out of the state."

The face of Rev. Father Campbell, of St. Francis Xavier's parish, on West Sixteenth street, lit up with pleasure on hearing of the Jesuit victory in Germany. "It will be the cause of much happiness to Jesuits throughout the land to learn of this action on the part of the German government. I, and of course all Jesuits, can have but one feeling on the subject—a feeling of satisfaction because our brothers in the order will again be permitted to return to their people, to teach in the schools, to preach in the churches, and once more assume their place among the German people."

THE TORTURES of dyspepsia, the sufferings of scrofula, the agonizing itch and pain of salt rheum, the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh, are removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

A WISE MEASURE.

The Wilson Bill Suits Some Philadelphia Manufacturers.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Interviews with many manufacturers and business men in Philadelphia to-day confirm the favorable opinion of the Wilson tariff bill, expressed by such leaders of industry as Presidents Luther S. Bent, of the Pennsylvania steel company, and Charles J. Harrah, of the Midvale steel company, William M. Ayres, the large manufacturer, and others.

"A very wise measure," Charles W. Potts, the senior member of the firm of W. F. Potts, Son & Co., dealers in tin plates and metals, and a member of the Union league, pronounced the Wilson bill. "It has some inequalities, but they could almost all be remedied by making duties specific instead of ad valorem. Take as an illustration tin plate. Under the McKinley bill the duty was 22 cents per pound specific, while the Wilson bill makes it 40 per cent ad valorem. That would make it, on the common grades, less than 1 cent a pound, but it would increase the duty on the higher grades. The only difference between the two is that the latter has more tin on the black plates than the cheaper grade. The labor is the same in both cases, and black tin is admitted free. The ad valorem duty therefore protects the tin and not the labor."

William T. Gummey, of Gummey, Spering & Co., metal and tin plate importers, said he took no stock in the cries that the Wilson bill would ruin everything. "It will do no such thing," he said, emphatically. But he thinks the duties should be specific, not ad valorem.

Henry J. Maris, senior partner of John M. Maris & Co., a Republican and protectionist, is heartily in favor of the Wilson bill, the passage of which he thinks will greatly improve business. Mr. Maris is a wholesale dealer in druggists' sundries. "Glass manufacturers have told me that they would not object if all duty were taken off glass," said Mr. Maris. "While in Nuremburg last summer I saw American pressed glassware in the windows. If the Pittsburgh manufacturers can now sell glass in Germany, where is the necessity for protection?"

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 2.—The coal schedule in the tariff bill has caused no alarm among the big coal dealers here, and they express the belief that it will not affect them in the least. Rutland is the center of the coal trade for Vermont, and the distributing point for this section.

WAITE'S HYBRID COIN.

HE WOULD HAVE MEXICO MAKE IT OF COLORADO SILVER.

Treasury Officials, Though, Do Not Consider the Scheme Feasible.

DENVER, Dec. 3.—Governor Waite, it is stated here, has in hand a convention of miners which is to pass resolutions urging a special session of the legislature to protect the silver mining industries. Governor Waite has been in correspondence with President Diaz, of the republic of Mexico, who has, so the state cabinet avers, arranged for the coinage of a hybrid coin, upon which will appear the Mexican mark as well as the Colorado coat of arms. This coin is to be made in Mexican mints of Colorado silver, the Mexican government having the seigniorage as the profit. Governor Waite declares that the state can purchase the bullion and issue certificates which may be used as a medium of exchange until the return of the hybrids with which the certificates may be redeemed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—"It is *Sui Generis* and novel, and I must decline to express any opinion about the proposition, as I may be called to act officially in the matter," were the words, which a leading treasury official used to-day when shown the Denver dispatch saying that Governor Waite has arranged for the coinage of a hybrid silver coin, upon which is to appear the Mexican mark, as well as the Colorado arms. All the officials of the department with whom the reporter talked declared that the statements contained in the dispatch were news to them, as they had not heretofore heard anything whatever of it.

The opinion was expressed that the plan was not feasible, as it was not believed that the president of the Mexican government would enter into any such agreement with a state government as that said to be in contemplation, but negotiate, if at all, with the national government. Assuming such coins as those described were issued, it is pointed out that they would have a fluctuating value, and that they would not have any circulation outside of the state of Colorado. They would not be legal tenders, the United States government would not receive them and the banks would throw them out as they do the Mexican dollars. Besides this, said one official, what would the profit on the transaction amount to after the transportation charges had been paid on the bullion to Mexico and on the coins on their return to the United States.

PERSONALS.

THE late Prince Lucien Bonaparte left a library for which £40,000 is asked. France wants to secure the books for less money.

PRINCESS MAUD of Wales is an inveterate punster. She inherits this love of quips and cranks from the Prince of Wales, who dearly loves a joke. Princess Maud is more like her father than any of the Princess of Wales' children.

THE Comte de Paris during his exile in England made a close study of the economic conditions of the English working classes, especially in relation to trade unions, and is about to issue a pamphlet in support of the right of association in France.

COURT gossip at Berlin has it that the action of Prince Max of Saxony in assuming the tonsure, he being only just 23 years of age, was dictated by a hopeless love affair with the Protestant Princess Fedore, of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the Empress of Germany, whom Dame Rumor has recently betrothed to the Italian heir apparent.

EMPEROR WILHELM seems not content with designing a hunting costume for his wife, but he has now originated a mediæval get-up for his own wear. It is made of bluish gray waterproof cheviot, over which is hung a fur cloak of quite original shape. The hat is large and gray, adorned with a drooping feather, while enormous lacquered boots and a broad hunting belt complete the costume.

THE Countess Tolstoi is an extremely clever woman intellectually, and one who is more than a match for her husband in his arguments. She is of necessity the financial manager of the family; has taken possession of the estate, which she administers for the good of her husband and children. She it was who issued a few years ago the cheap edition of Count Tolstoi's novels, on the royalties of which the house has been supported.

DON'T irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be so easily procured. Sore throats and lungs are speedily helped by it.

ON A NEW TREATY.

China's Minister and Our State Officials Are Busy Conferring.

INTEND IT TO PROMOTE TRADE.

The Viceroy Alarmed at European Ambition and Growth.

HE IS ANXIOUS TO HEAD IT OFF.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There is good reason to believe that the administration is engaged in negotiations with China looking to the conclusion of a new treaty which will be of great advantage to this country in a commercial way. It has been understood that the sending of a new Chinese minister to this country was for the purpose of negotiating a new treaty, and it is now said such negotiations are well under way.

Whether the president's forthcoming message will throw light on the subject is not known, but it is believed it will. It is said the Chinese government is anxious to increase her commercial relations with the United States for the reason that she would prefer that Americans rather than the English or French should gain a foothold in China.

DISTRUST OF THE EUROPEANS.

She is distrustful of the latter because of their policy of conquest and colonization, while the Americans have no desire to extend their territorial possessions beyond the American continent. China is already anxious over the growing power and influence of England and France in her domains and in the adjacent countries. She believes that if she could have closer relations with America and offer Americans special inducements to trade with her and to aid in introducing modern improvements and enterprises into the empire they would speedily undermine the English and French, both to their own advantage and that of China.

The Chinese viceroy is said to be so strongly impressed with the belief that China's natural ally is the United States that he is willing to overlook the harsh manner in which this country has treated China and the Chinese if he can now get a reasonable treaty with the United States. China does not expect any concessions from this country which will permit the free emigration of her subjects here. She will be content if the Chinese now here are permitted to remain undisturbed and are protected in their lives and property like other foreigners among us.

MAY BUY OUR SILVER.

In return for these concessions on our part the Chinese government will divert all of her trade that she can to the United States, and will take from us the large amount of silver, said to be in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 ounces, which she now buys annually from Mexico. If the administration can effect such an arrangement as this with China, it will have a most stimulating effect on the now depressed silver mining industry of the west and go far toward solving the silver problem.

In addition, American manufacturers of iron, steel, machinery, armament and textiles will be specially favored, and her markets generally thrown open to us. Altogether it is predicted that the new treaty when made public will be found to be a great stroke of policy for the administration and will lead to a wonderful development of American commerce with the Orient.

GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY.

Hon. Geo. A. Jenks Praises the New Wilson Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Hon. George A. Jenks, ex-solicitor general, came to town yesterday and will remain until Monday or Tuesday. He asserts that he is here entirely on legal business, having an important case to argue before the secretary of the interior. He is taking no interest in any of the Pennsylvania contests for federal offices. When asked if he had given much attention to the Wilson tariff bill, he said he had not. He had read the outlines of it published in the papers, but did not think that fitted him to discuss it. He would say, however, that the bill seemed to have been constructed on the right lines and he thought it would be generally satisfactory to Democrats and would prove a good thing for the country when it was put into operation.

Mr. Jenks had the following to say in regard to the principle of ad valorem duties: "The correct principle of taxation is in the ad valorem system. For example: If there is a duty of 30 cents a yard on woolens the man who buys and pays the duty on 30-cent goods pays a duty of 100 per cent, and another who is able to buy 90-cent goods pays a duty of but 33⅓ per cent. It is on the ad valorem principle we base our local assessments. One man pays taxes on a horse valued at $50 and another pays more on a horse valued at $100, and so on. The principle was recognized in the law of 1863 and also in that of 1881, and it enters into the McKinley law. The friendliness of the old Whig party to specific duties caused its downfall, and it will do the same with the Democratic, Republican or any other party that commits the same error."

ROW IMMINENT.

Backers of Ives Claim $500 Forfeit Posted by Schaefer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Jake Schaefer's refusal to play Ives next month is causing some trouble here. Dick Roche and Abe Levy, backers respectively of Schaefer and Ives, met Tuesday morning and agreed to back their men for a main stake of $2,500 a side, and a side wager of $2,000. No articles were signed, but all the preliminaries arranged, and a forfeit of $500 each posted with J. H. Ballard. The backers went further than this. It was agreed that the "anchor" be barred, that the game be of 3,600 points, that it be played in blocks of 600 per night, and that the contest come off the week beginning January 22. The Ives people declared that they are entitled to the forfeit, and the Schaefer adherents insist that as no articles of agreement were signed no forfeit can be claimed. Ives left for Michigan to-day. He is greatly disappointed over the failure of the match.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good reliable, family medicine that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BREYSSE HEARS HIS DOOM.

The Three Hungarians Sent Up for Terms.

A number of sentences were imposed in criminal court Friday, and several murderers were included in the list. Noel Breysse, one of the murderers of Mrs. Sophia Raes, of Calamity, was sentenced to death. When brought up for sentence he was asked if he had anything to say. Through an interpreter he replied that he had not intended to kill. Judge Slagle then sentenced him to be "hanged by the neck until dead." He was then returned to jail. August Maison, Breysse's companion in crime, is serving his sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary.

John Karpo, George Sabol and Marke Soloksy, who were convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of George Klacyk at Wilmerding, came next. Karpo was given 12 years and 6 months, and Sabot and Soloksy 10 years and 6 months each.

E. D. King and Thomas Dixon, the printers, convicted of manslaughter for killing William Cunningham, another printer, were each sentenced 18 months to the penitentiary.

Louis Neff received 20 months and John Wier two years and four months to the penitentiary for burglary and unlawful shooting.

Joseph Silvey was given 14 months to the penitentiary and Philip Hack two years and two months. They are two of the men convicted of conspiracy in the Minnie Wayne case. One year of Hack's sentence was for larceny. Casper Leff, another of the party, cannot be found and has forfeited his bail.

George Schmouse, convicted of murdering his wife and two children, was not sentenced.

KOZMINSKI DROPPED DEAD.

TRAGIC INCIDENT IN A CHICAGO CONVENTION.

He Had Just Seconded Acting Mayor Swift's Nomination.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The nomination for mayor of George B. Swift at the Republican convention to-day was attended by a tragic incident in the sudden death of the well-known banker, Charles Kozminski. Mr. Kozminski had seconded the nomination of Mr. Swift and retired to a committee room to serve on the committee on resolutions when he suddenly sank to the floor, expiring immediately. When the excitement caused by the banker's death had subsided the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the office made vacant by the murder of Mayor Harrison. Swift's was the only name placed in nomination, and the present acting mayor was speedily chosen by acclamation.

The Democratic mayoralty convention, also held to-day, promised a pretty little war, with John P. Hopkins and Frank Wenter as combatants. Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, who had for a time posed as a candidate, threw his influence to Wenter, but Hopkins showed unexpected strength and was nominated on the first ballot. A picturesque spectacle in the convention during the general harmonizing after the nomination was Lawler shaking hands with Washington Hesing, who a few days ago was appointed over Lawler's head as postmaster at Chicago.

BARKS LIKE A DOG.

A Washington Boy Thought to Be Bewitched.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 3.—The case of a boy here, whose name is withheld, is attracting a good deal of attention. The lad is 14 years old. He barks like a dog and behaves in many ways like a canine. His friends are much alarmed over his condition and sent for a witch doctor, who resides in Pittsburgh. The doctor visited the boy and pronounced him bewitched. An old woman is suspected as being the cause of the lad's misery, and the witch doctor says that he will put the old woman where she will never do any more harm.

The legal authorities have been consulted, and their opinions vary as to whether she should be burned at the stake or ducked seven times when the first rise occurs in Catfish.

IT IS LA GRIPPE AGAIN.

The Doctors Have Decided That This Disease Has Reappeared.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles somewhat in the beginning a severe cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough, and general weakness. Its course may be quite slight or severe, but in either case it nearly always leaves one in a miserable condition. Unless Pe-ru-na is taken it will be weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Pe-ru-na at the beginning of the attack the course of la grippe is very much shortened and the system is left in a natural state. People who have had la grippe, but are still suffering from the after-effects, should not neglect to take Pe-ru-na, as it will promptly restore them to health. Hundreds report themselves cured of la grippe, of which the following are specimens:

Louise Wyttenbach, Emmetsburg, Ia.: "My mother was taken with la grippe for the third time. Pe-ru-na completely cured her." Mrs. C. E. McGothlin, Whitney, Tex.: "Pe-ru-na relieved me entirely of the effects of la grippe." Sanford Robinson, Adrian, Mich.: "I was taken very sick with la grippe. Pe-ru-na completely cured me." Mrs. Hattie Flinton, Oconomowoc, Wis.: "Last spring I had la grippe. Pe-ru-na cured me."

A book on la grippe, chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, etc., sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

CONGRESSMAN LILLY DEAD.

FOLLOWS CLOSE THE DEMISE OF THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

May Cost the State a Big Sum to Elect a Successor.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—General Wm. Lilly, congressman-at-large, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs at his Mauch Chunk residence Friday afternoon. His death will be a shock to his friends and colleagues.

Interesting and important questions connected with the Pennsylvania election law will turn upon the election of a successor to Congressman Lilly. A state election will have to be held. It will cost anywhere from $300,000 to $400,000. If in addition either party shall insist upon having United States deputy marshals at the polls Uncle Sam will also have a pretty penny to pay for the filling of this one congressman's office. The governor must call the special election as soon as possible. Some expense, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, might be saved by holding it on the 19th inst., when a successor to the late "Father of the House," Charles O'Neill, is to be chosen. But the question arises, can the two great political parties get their nominees in the field by legal processes before that date?

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Just now there is considerable uncertainty regarding the election of successors to the late Congressman Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia, and Congressman-at-Large Lilly. It is held in some quarters that Governor Pattison has not given sufficient notice in the matter of the special election to fill the vacancy in Philadelphia, and there appears to be great doubt as to how an election should be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the congressman-at-large. In well-informed circles it is stated that there can be no doubt as to the correctness of Governor Pattison's writ in the O'Neill district.

General William Lilly was born of revolutionary stock in Pen Yan, N. Y., in 1821, and removed with his father, Colonel William Lilly, to Carbon county, Pa., in 1838. As a boy he worked on the Beaver Meadow railroad when the road was the only one in the Lehigh valley. He was promoted to a conductorship, and later attained more responsible positions. In 1850 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, where he barely missed being chosen speaker. He attended either as delegate or alternate six national Republican conventions, and was a member of every important state convention since 1863. He was a Democrat before the war, changing his politics shortly after its outbreak. He has frequently been named as a candidate for governor. All his life General Lilly took an interest in military matters, and when elected brigadier general was the youngest man in the state who had attained that honor. He made a fortune in coal and iron. At the November election, 1892, General Lilly was elected congressman-at-large.

AN APOLLO BAN'S FEAT.

What Leslie G. Wilson Crowded on a Postal Card.

KITTANNING, PA., Dec. 3.—Leslie G. Wilson, of Apollo, has sent the Kittanning *Times* a postal card containing 1,000 words written so plainly with a pen as to be read by the naked eye. Last Tuesday he sent an old-style postal card on which he had written the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and one hundred and seventeenth psalms and the Lord's prayer, containing in all 2,019 words, and every word written clearly and distinctly. Mr. Wilson is an excellent penman, and this last exhibition of his skill with that little instrument that is mightier than the sword is something to be proud.

said to Have Been 193 Years Old.

Chicago Journal.

Jose Francisco Cortes, who died last week in Morelia, Mexico, is believed in that town to have been 193 years old, and they point to an entry in the local court register to prove it, but, as he left a son 60 years old, the probabilities are that Jose and the register and a deceased father or grandfather of the same name have become somewhat mixed up.

A LITTLE SPICE FOR LIFE

His poems of beautiful springtime
He will try how again to make go,
By changing the name now to Christmas,
And sprinkling them over with snow.
—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Jackson—I have just heard the Kentucky version of an old proverb.

Currie—What is it?

Jackson—You can take a horse to water, but you needn't drink yourself.—*New York Herald.*

"Now, confess, McBride, do you hold your wife on your lap as much now as when you were first married?" asked Barlow.

"Well, Barlow," replied McBride, "to tell the truth, I believe she sits on me rather more now than then."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"This life," said the man who stood on the cellar stair with a coal bucket in his hand, "would be one succession of sweet surprises if coal only came up as easily as the price does.—*Washington Star.*

"This," said the king of Hohopaluuza, laying down the piece of roast missionary he had been wrestling with for three minutes, "is about the toughest article of the kind I ever struck. He must have belonged to the football team."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

A great deal of time and space is devoted nowadays to giving advice to young wives on the conduct of the first year or two after marriage in order to keep the brightness of the honeymoon period unimpaired. Much of the advice is good, much is worthless, and it must be said that very little of it goes to the right place. However, if the wives do not read it perhaps the maidens do, and when they become wives they will remember a little.

In the first place some writers say that the young wife should above all things have her house beautifully spotless and her table appetizing. This is good as far as it goes, but if the price paid be a tired, spiritless housekeeper, with no time for dainty adornments of person, then it is too great a price, and will not be the best investment in the end. Another rule laid down is to attend to self before all else, and if the potatoes be burned, smile sweetly to hide the fact, or counteract the effect of a badly broiled steak with an extra blue bow in the hair. The state of things produced by the last way would be bad indeed. A man with an empty stomach is not in the best mood for sweetness, and, however pretty a ribbon may be, it will not go to the right

NEW CORSACES AND A TEA GOWN.

The corsage on the left is of novelty brocade, gold and black. The ruffles and caps are of brown broadcloth. The corsage on the right is of pale blue crepon and lace, draped in folds. The figure in the center is a tea gown of mordore vicuna. The front is of brocade, garnet on cream. The sleeves have a fall of cream crepe de chine. The gown is princess in the back, the front is gathered.

pot like a well-cooked dinner.

Between the two extremes the happiest young housekeeper is pulled, and if she rely on the advice given her, she will doubtless yield to despair in the end, and go her own way, without attempting to do anything but what her own sweet will dictates. The happy medium is sometimes struck, and blessed is the man who is the gainer thereby.

The mistakes of the first few months may be easily passed over, but a woman who is really desirous of having her home a happy one will learn all the necessities in that time, and so slide over the dangerous period of disenchantment. During the engaged months the couple may be happy with each other without supper, and they would even be willing to forego two or three suppers for the sake of an evening together, but this is only one evening out of seven and each one had six other normal evenings to help counteract it. An occasional miss after marriage, if the result of accident, will not be the cause of a hurricane, especially if taken in a good humor, but when the miss becomes habitual, and the excuse, on either side, stereotyped, then the cloud begins to show its dark face, and ere long there will be the traditional first quarrel which makes the world seem upside down.

If a young wife is wise she will make it a rule to always have her household duties done quickly and not allow little things to hang on to disturb the hours of the evening when she could be at liberty. With only two in the family there can be no heavy labor, and the light work of a little house may be done well and quickly if managed rightly. A neat toilet is an easy thing to make, and if neither cooking nor dressing be unduly lingered over, neither will crowd the other out. After all, each wife must arrange her actions to suit her own individual case, and the taste of her companion, but the hints given by outsiders who can see both sides of the question more clearly than the prejudiced person concerned, if judiciously taken and followed, will prove of real benefit and may materially lessen the troubles of early married life.

The Eye a Mark for Disease.

There are 48 distinct diseases of the eye. No other organ of the human body has so many.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Seasonable Notes for the Housewife's Kitchen Book.

ORANGE CANDIES.—Orange candies are all the rage in England, where they are served for luncheon and appear in bonbon boxes on the tables in various rooms as regularly as the orange marmalade appears on the English breakfast table. Here is a receipt which comes from that country: For orange chips cut the oranges in quarters, squeezing out carefully all the juice and straining it through a fine hair strainer or sieve. Slice the peel which has been removed in thin chips, weigh them, and for every pound of the peel weigh out a pound of sugar. Soak the peel in cold water till the next day, putting the sugar with the juice. Boil the peel when it is soaked in the same water until it is very tender. Then drain it and put it with the chips and sugar and boil it until the syrup is a candy. Lift the chips out of the syrup and lay them one by one on greased papers to dry. They are very nice when done.

WHITE CORN BREAD.—Put one quart of cream-white meal into a bowl, pour over sufficient boiling water to scald it through; the meal must be moist, but not wet; now add to this a tablespoonful of butter and teaspoonful of salt. Beat three eggs without separating until light; add them to the meal; then add one pint of thick sour milk, beat until smooth. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of boiling water, stir into the mixture, turn into a greased pan and bake in a moderately quick oven 45 minutes. If you use sweet milk, baking powder must be used, but your cake will not be so good.

QUEEN FRITTERS.—Make a batter and filling, the same as for cream puffs. Have ready a frying pan of hot lard. With two teaspoons roll the batter into balls about the size of a hickorynut. As you make each ball drop it into the boiling fat, fry and turn until they have swollen the size of an egg. When done, take out carefully with a skimmer, then drain, dust with powdered sugar and stand one side to cool. When cold, split one side with a sharp knife, put a teaspoonful of the filling into the fritter, close and so continue until all are filled. Serve cold.

APPLE COMPOTE.—Peel and core some good, round apples, throwing into cold water flavored with lemon juice as they are peeled. In the same water let them simmer until tender enough to "give" if pressed with the finger. Lift them carefully to the dish from which they are to be served. Add to the water in which they have been cooked, and which should be almost a syrup, some loaf sugar and a little lemon juice. Boil up once and pour over the apples.

BOILED BEEF WITH SPINACH.—Prepare some chopped spinach. Cut the beef into slices and slightly parboil in butter. Season with salt and pepper. Serve on a dish with the spinach fried crusts and hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters. Add to the spinach, just before serving, a bit of fresh butter and a piece of extract of meat almost the size of a hazelnut.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.—Cream one pound of butter and one pound of powdered sugar together, add the beaten yolks of 16 eggs and a pound of sifted flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Slice three pounds of citron, blanch a pound of almonds and grate one cocoanut; add to the batter with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Line a cake pan with greased paper, turn in the mixture and set in a moderate oven. Bake slowly for two hours. When cold ice with cocoanut frosting. If kept in a close tin box this cake will keep two or three weeks.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE HISTORY OF CORSETS.

They Started From a Very Small Beginning

GROWTH WITH THE FLIGHT OF YEARS.

Awful Specimens That Excited the Wrath of Kings.

GROTESQUE AND HARMFUL STYLES WORN

The first epoch of the corset was in the early ages, when bands were worn around the body by the ancient Greek and Roman women.

The ancient Greeks and Romans were great admirers of physical beauty in their women, and it was with them that the cestures, or bands, originated. At the beginning of this custom, says the New York *World*, the bands were very simple, and were usually made of kid. Among the many varieties, the two most interesting were called the fascia and the zona.

The fascia was made of some stuff, long and narrow in shape, and was worn next the skin, just under the breasts, to sustain them. The great admiration which the Romans had for an unde-

THE FIRST KNOWN CORSET.

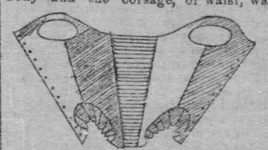
veloped figure, it being regarded as the perfection of loveliness in women, caused mothers of young girls to suppress natural development. The fascia was also worn in this way by women inclined to embonpoint.

The zona was a wide, flat band worn over the tunic, and for young girls it was placed lower than for married women—on the loins just above the hips. The proper position of the zona was carefully observed because by this custom among the Romans it indicated whether a woman was married or not. After the marriage ceremony the husband untied his wife's zona and raised it higher, as befitting her new station of a married woman.

THE EMBRYO CORSET.

One thing, which appears to be common in all of these bands, was the color, which, according to many writers, we are led to believe was red. Nor were they always simple garments, but in many cases, when worn by ladies of rank, they were ornamented with gold embroidery and garnished with precious stones. As may be seen from the description of these two cestures, although the ancients did not understand corsets as we do, the modern corset is in some respects a practical combination of two types of bands—the zona, which was worn around the hips, and the fascia, worn either around or below the breasts.

Up to this period woman's dress was a very simple affair, consisting only of a long tunic. It was not until the twelfth century, under the reigns of Louis VI. and Louis VII. of France, that the robes outlined the upper part of the body and the corsage, or waist, was



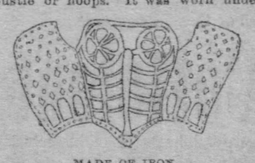
THE CORSET IDEA DEVELOPED.

worn separate from the skirt. At the commencement of the fourteenth century women wore a large coat-shaped garment, tightened and held in to the figure by wearing over it a wide band or ceinture. Fashion about this time decreed that the standard of beauty should be a very small figure. It was in this style of garment that certain pockets were made on the inside, over the breasts, into which padding was inserted to make up for any deficiencies of shape.

AN INNOVATION.

At the end of the fourteenth century Isabeau de Baviere introduced the first garment of its kind which exactly adapted itself to the figure and was tightened by laces, sometimes in front and sometimes in the back. The skirts were worn under the corsets, which were laced far enough apart in the front to show the skirt underneath. This corset was made of all kinds of materials, and many were bordered with fur.

At the end of the fifteenth century fashion made an abrupt change, and the overskirt made its appearance. With the overskirt came the farthingale, the first thing in the shape of a bustle or hoops. It was worn under



MADE OF IRON.

the overskirt to make it stick out. The women were so ridiculous in this style of dress that the poets of the times composed verses against the fashion. Even preachers protested against such exaggerations.

About this time the first step was taken toward the quilted corset. It was made of thread or strong linen, with a busk in front. This busk at first was a piece of boxwood, of whalebone or steel, but as it was worn over the overskirt it soon became an object of great luxury and beauty, and was frequently made of silver, gold and ivory, ornamented with arabesques and incrustations. A few years later the busk was hidden under the corsage and was no longer ornamented.

In those days kings frequently issued orders forbidding their subjects to wear certain pieces of clothing. Henri III., for instance, forbade the use of corsets, which he considered pernicious to the health, but the women would not abandon them. At that time the corset was a kind of case which boxed in the figure, extending

NINON DE LENCERS STYLE.

from beneath the bosom and finishing in a point over the abdomen. These corsets deformed women, and were really very injurious to the health.

Another corset of the sixteenth century was a corset of iron. It was a kind of shell covered with very thick stuff, generally velvet, sewed on by means of little holes pierced in the metal.

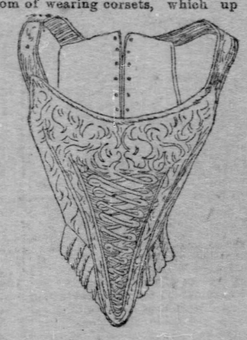
The exaggerated luxury in fashion increased under Henry IV. The king, alarmed at the profligate extravagance of his subjects, issued an edict forbidding all women except the demi-monde, in whom he said he did not take sufficient interest to honor them with his attention as to their conduct, to ornament their corsets with gold, silver or precious stones. For a time these edicts had the effect of suppressing all this extravagance, but it gave place to a ridiculous mode of dress.

The corset next took a grotesque aspect, less close-fitting to the body and boned in front around the bottom, in a manner causing it to flare out, giving the wearer a most ridiculous appearance.

THE FALSE STOMACH.

This monstrosity of fashion, called *la fausse panse*, or false stomach, excited the disapproval of the court, and in 1619 an edict was issued stating that women who disobeyed the king's express commands forbidding them to wear it would be severely punished.

After the death of Henry IV. the custom of wearing corsets, which up to



A JEWELED CORSET.

that time had been adopted only by the aristocratic classes, spread among the middle and lower classes, making it very general in use. With the death of Marie de Medici, the corset of the whalebone returned, somewhat in its primitive aspect, and the fashions became more rational. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the short, pointed corsets were replaced by a sort of close-fitting jacket, and for a time the progress of the corset was at a standstill.

Under Louis XV. the corset was cut out over the hips, laced at the back, with a busk either of wood or bone in front, coming down very low. The use of whalebones in corsets became so enormous about this time that the sum of 600,000 florins was devoted to the exclusive purpose of whale fishing. In the last years of the reign of Louis XV. the corset, while preserving the same form, was made in two parts, and instead of being laced either in the front or back, was laced under the arms.

DIRECTOIRE STYLE.

According to the prevailing fashion of the times, these corsets were worn very tight across the breast, pushing the figure up very high. Under Louis

A DANGEROUS SHAPE.

XVI. corsets presented nothing particularly novel in shape, but were more extravagant in material.

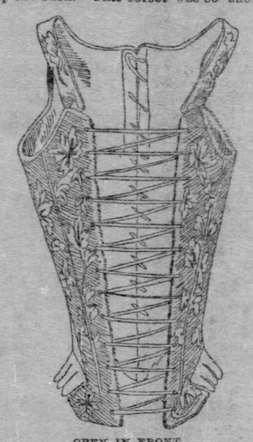
With the disappearance of royalty disappeared the fashion of quilted corsets, tight-fitting to the body. The French revolution was an institution of reforms, and the boned corset, like the wig, was suppressed. The greatest simplicity in women's dress replaced the extravagant luxury of the last years of the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. The Directoire period adopted the antique mode of dress, with which, in place of the corset, was worn a modification of the ancient Greek zona. This belt was worn on the dress, higher up than the antique zona, the upper border being widened in the front to receive the lower part of the chest. This belt, however, was soon replaced by a corset without whalebones. There were several other styles of corsets introduced at this period. One unique in style was made of spangles, but they were all abandoned in rapid succession.

At the commencement of the present century the corsets of elegant ladies were not very high, and the shoulder-bands, which had been identified with the corset from its beginning, were much narrower. In front they extended merely to the bosom, exposing two-thirds of the shoulders in the back, but covering the abdomen and hips.

A LA NINON.

Toward 1810 the corset a la Ninon created a sensation. It was all in one piece, laced up the back, without any bones, the busk alone retaining the rigidity of the corset.

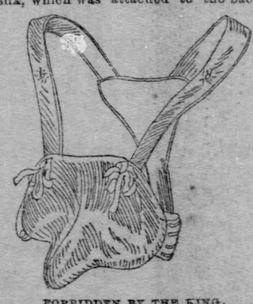
Toward the end of the first empire the corset had become as short at the bottom as at the top, the busk scarcely came below the waist, and it was laced up the back. This corset was so short



OPEN IN FRONT.

at the top that one-third of the bosom was above the gussets, which were kept in shape by whalebones placed obliquely from top to bottom, inside and out; a busk directly down the front between the gussets maintained the separation of the breasts. Owing to the peculiar shape of this corset, it received the name of "the divorce."

Women were no less disposed to spend enormous sums on their toilets than now, as is proved by a story told by one writer of a great corset maker named Lacroix, who added to the corset a little cushion covered with white silk, which was attached to the back,



FORBIDDEN BY THE KING.

giving to the waist a greater curve. Elegant women, not in the least frightened at the price of 100 francs, went in crowds to Lacroix to purchase this new whim of fashion.

From 1815 to 1830 corsets were gradually lengthened at top and bottom. The gussets inclosed the bosom, and while the sides were cut high on the hips, they were very large in the back and front.

THE LAZY ONE.

This corset was nearly always made of double material to prevent it from stretching or giving, the fashion at that period being the extreme opposite to that of the corset a la Ninon, when large waists were the fashion.

In 1842 a new corset called the "Paresseuse," or lazy one, made its appearance. Although differing very little in shape from those which went before, it was more agreeable and comfortable to wear. This corset, having been subject to numerous modifications of height and length, has come down to us.

ROSELEAF'S RULES.

What the Dainty Maiden Must Do for Her Complexion.

Occasionally Roseleaf may indulge in hot bread, cakes and sausage, but generally she had better cling to grains and fruit. On the days when the fleshpots of Egypt tempt her, and she falls a victim to her fondness for fried things, she should indulge in a double amount of outdoor exercise.

Every day, rain, snow, dust, hail or sunshine, Roseleaf must go forth and cultivate her complexion in the open air. She need not also cultivate chapped lips and cheeks, though, but may wear a thin, spotless veil.

At night the oatmeal bag should come into play. Roseleaf's face should be washed thoroughly in hot water with soap or oatmeal. Then it should be rinsed in hot water in which benzoin has been dropped. Then she should dry her face and throat gently, dip her fingers into cold cream and begin a gentle massage. Her forehead should be firmly rubbed with the tips of her fingers. The place where the little frown leaves its mark should be stroked up and down. The place where laughter leaves its mark in wrinkles about the mouth should be rubbed up and down with the thumb. The lines beneath the eyes and the crowsfeet should be stroked from the nose outward, very gently and very firmly. Then her chin and throat should be massaged back and forth, up and down until she knows that not a telltale crease can remain. After which Roseleaf may say her prayers and go to sleep happy in the consciousness that she has done what she could for her complexion.

WOMEN OF CEYLON.

Their Dress Is Almost Identical With That of the Men.

The dress of the women of Ceylon is almost identical with that of the men, though sometimes varied by a low white muslin bodice and a string of coral, replaced in the higher classes by sparkling circlets of rubies or sapphires on dusky necks and arms. Moormen, descended from Ancient Arab traders who migrated hither from Red sea ports, and distinguishable by their voluminous red or white robes and tall hats glittering with tinsel, smoke their narghilehs in dim arcades filled with gorgeous silks and delicate embroideries.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

RIVER RISE FINALLY CAME.

About Seventy-Five Boats Start Out With Tows.

INTEREST MANIFESTED BY THE PUBLIC.

Very Exciting Scenes in the Pittsburgh Harbor.

FEW MISHAPS CAUSED BY THE FAST RIVER.

The work of getting nearly 12,000,000 bushels of coal in readiness for shipment is calculated to arouse no little interest. To the native who has grown up amid such scenes and become inured to the objects of the river peculiar to Pittsburgh there was an excitement unbounded in it all. Many strangers viewed the novel sight yesterday, and the manipulation of the 60 and more sternwheelers lined up in the Monongahela river above the Point bridge as if on parade for martial review brought expressions of wonder from their lips. It was a remarkable performance, the boats with their tows of shiny black fields, spread out in broadacres, bumping together and choking up the mouth of the Monongahela river about half of the way up to the Smithfield street bridge. Not a single accident was suffered by any of them before they left the Point.

Long before daylight the active work of getting the boats under way began. It lasted until nightfall, and long after that boats were still passing Davis island dam on the way down. The intention of taking big tows was discarded early, as the indications from the up-river stations on the Allegheny river were a warning that too much caution could not be employed in sending out tows. At Parker, Warren and Oil City the water had reached a stationary period. At the first-named point there was 6 feet 6 inches and Oil City was just five inches lower. The wickets at Davis island dam had all been lowered by midnight Wednesday, and the rise was given uninterrupted sway over the bed of the Ohio from its source to its mouth.

TOWS WILL GET THROUGH.

After Wednesday evening the water came swiftly, and Thursday afternoon showed a mark of 8 feet 3 inches, when it became stationary. No fall of any consequence was noted up to a late hour that night, which encourages the belief that most of the coal started out will get through to its destination with comparative safety. From morning till night the gauge at the Smithfield street bridge showed 6 feet 6 inches in the channel.

In the afternoon a number of boats crowded into the mouth of the Monongahela river out of the rapid current of the Allegheny. In that safehold they could arrange the fleets in proper shape for the journey without being compelled to fight the current, with possibly disastrous consequences. Boats dropping down from the pools with tows already arranged came upon these and were stopped from proceeding farther. In this manner an interminable jam was caused just above the Point bridge. A person could safely walk from one side of the river to the other with little inconvenience. The Dauntless got her tow crosswise of the others, and everything was delayed until the foremost boats got away. In this jam were the Volunteer, Maggie, Lud Keefer, Joseph Walton, Dauntless, Alice Brown, H. E. Pierrepont, Delta, Frank Gilmore and Mink No. 2. In the immense aggregation there were possibly 3,000,000 bushels of coal.

By 5 o'clock Thursday 61 boats with tows had passed Davis island dam. These with their respective tows were: Charley Clark, 5 barges; Onward, 6 barges 3 flats; Coal City, 6 barges 2 flats; Nellie Walton, 7 barges 3 flats; B. D. Wood, 6 barges 1 coalboat; John F. Walton, 7 barges 2 coalboats; L. N. Bunton, 7 barges 2 coalboats; Bob Ballard, 5 flats; Acorn, 5 barges; Tom Dodsworth, 7 barges 4 flats; Charley Clark, 6 barges; J. A. Blackmore, 3 coalboats 3 barges; Hornet No. 2, 9 barges 1 flat; Cruiser, 6 barges 2 flats; R. M. Blackburn, 4 barges; William D. Horner, 6 barges 1 flat; Monterey, 4 barges; Time, 6 coalboats 1 flat; Rescue, 4 coalboats; Josh Cook, 6 coalboats 2 flats; Harry Brown, 7 barges 3 flats; Tom Rees, 6 coalboats; Mark Winnett, 4 barges; Fred Wilson, 7 barges 2 flats; Seven Sons, 3 coalboats; Crescent, 5 barges 2 flats; John W. Ailes, 7 barges; Beaver, 6 coalboats 2 flats; John J. Davidson, 4 barges; Twilight, 3 coalboats 1 barge; Alice Brown, 6 barges 2 flats; Henry DeBus, 8 barges 1 flat; Little Dick, 4 barges; Enterprise, 10 barges 3 flats; Tide, 5 barges; Pacific No. 2, 7 barges 3 flats; John Moren, 10 barges 3 flats; Belle McGowan, 3 barges; Bennett, 4 barges 2 flats; Ed Davidson, 4 barges; Dave Wood, 5 barges 2 flats; Jim Wood, 7 barges 2 flats; John O. Phillips, 5 barges 2 flats; John A. Wood, 3 barges 2 flats; Jim Brown, 8 barges; Voyager, 8 barges; Charley Brown, 10 barges 1 flat; Sam Brown, 10 barges 2 flats; Percey Kelsey, 10 barges 2 flats; Mariner, 10 barges 2 flats; Tom Lysle, 5 barges 1 flat; Ark, 10 barges 2 flats; Sam Clark, 7 barges 2 flats; Raymond Horner, 6 barges 2 flats; Stella Moren, 6 barges 1 flat; Smoky City, 6 coalboats 4 barges; Dick Fulton, 10 barges 2 flats.

9,000,000 BUSHELS WENT OUT.

This list makes an aggregate fleet of 54 coalboats, 236 barges and 80 flats, with a combined capacity of 6,000,000 bushels. At the time this list was taken there were a number of boats still at the landing, including the Joseph Walton, Dauntless, Delta, H. E. Pierrepont, Frank Gilmore, Raymond Horner, Mink No. 2 and the Hunter No. 2. The estimate of the amount to be taken out has fallen to 9,000,000 bushels, owing to the fear that the water might not hold out.

Everything did not go off as smoothly after the boats got into the swift current out of the Allegheny, however. The Charles Jutte and the Twilight lost two coalboats each at the "glasshouse." The last-named boat went on minus a part of her original tow. The Belle McGowan was reported grounded somewhere this side of the dam, but was helped off and proceeded on her way rejoicing. The George Shiras and Ed Roberts jammed their tows aground at the foot of Brunot's island. A force of men were sent down to the boats last evening to lighten them so that they might be hauled off.

Grey's iron line, the only firm of its kind here, will send out 10 model barges with a cargo of steel rails, the first shipment of that sort for over a year.

Those seeking employment about the wharf include all grades of workmen from the skilled mechanic down to the roustabout, who has his origin in the cargo pitching of the palmy days of steamboating. The rise will afford thousands the chance to return to work and help keep the wolf from the door for many weeks to come.

It is very difficult

to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is *almost as palatable as milk.* No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; cannot be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOWNS FOR ESTHER.

The Mexican President's Wife Makes a Beautiful Present.

Kate Field's Washington.

Mrs. Diaz, wife of the Mexican president, has given directions to her representatives at Chicago to make Mrs. Cleveland the recipient of the finest pieces of work in the Mexico exhibit. The gift includes many articles, among the number three long gowns, and other garments suitable for the wardrobe of Mrs. Cleveland's baby daughter.

One of the gowns is faced with drawn work, extending from neck to its whole length. Another is ornamented with a combined pattern of drawn, open, embroidered and lace work. Another—I can best explain in the words of a lady friend—"looks as if 1,000 spiders had been spinning their finest webs all over it."

All are marvels of painstaking ingenuity, represent years of patient work and are rich in lines and shapes thoroughly traditional and characteristic.

A Point for Pennsylvania Artists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—[Special.]—The controversy regarding the awards on the oil paintings of the Pennsylvania exhibitors at the world's fair received attention at a meeting of the executive committee of the national commission to-day. The committee decided that the complaint necessitates the appointment of a board of appeals to render a decision.

Visiting Cards of Iron.

Iron visiting cards are among the latest novelties in Germany. Forty, placed one on the other, are said to be only one-tenth of an inch in thickness. The cards or plates are black, and the names, being printed on them in silver, show up very clearly.

To Sail on the Dead Sea.

The navigation of the Dead Sea is the latest step in oriental progress. The sultan has sent two sailing boats there, one for freight and one for passengers. Abdul Hamid is going to try to make money out of the salt, bitumen and sulphur of the lake.

DERANGEMENT of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

A SOUVENIR COIN.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

The souvenir 50-cent coins issued by the government for the World's Fair are becoming scarce, and those issued in 1892 now command a premium. THE POST has a small number of the first issue and will present one to every person sending in a club of ten new subscribers (all ordered at one time) for THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, in addition to a free copy of the paper for six months.

A free copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST for one year will be given to every person sending in a club of ten; for a club of fifteen a souvenir coin and a free copy for one year.

AS AN OPTIMIST.

Sam Walter Foss Moralizes Over a Kentucky Proverb. Pokumville's Great Unknown Poet and His Experience.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

THE SONG OF THE OPTIMIST.

Some whisky is worse than other whisky; but there is no bad whisky.—*Kentucky Proverb.*

Let all who live give heed unto
This proverb from Kentucky,
Let men of divers kinds of luck
Believe that they are lucky.
And in the spirit of this creed
Let no man dare be sad,
Some luck is worse than other luck—
But there is no luck that's bad
Some luck is undesirable
But no luck wholly bad.

The times may stagnate, mills decay,
And trade be far from frisky,
But times are very much, I ween,
Like old Kentucky whisky.
A man who lives in any times
Should be exceeding glad,
Some times are worse than other times,
But there is no time that's bad;
All times 'tis good to be alive—
No times entirely bad.

A man whose wife is loud of tongue
Should still be brave and plucky,
And think upon this proverb of
This whisky of Kentucky.
Yes, let him simply stop his ears
And struggle to be glad,
Some wives are worse than other wives,
But there is no wife that's bad—
Some wives are somewhat garrulous,
None absolutely bad.

A man who mopes about his work
Should cheer up and be frisky,
And know that every kind of work
Is like Kentucky whisky.
He who has work enough to do
Should nevermore be sad—
Some work is worse than other work,
But there is no work that's bad.
Some work may be unpopular,
No work entirely bad.

And, like this beverage they drink
As water in Kentucky,
Is life itself, more glad than sad,
More lucky than unlucky.
A man who's lived and had his day
Should pass on, calm and glad,
Some lives are worse than other lives,
But there is no life that's bad.
Some lives may be tumultuous,
But no life wholly bad.

THE POET OF POKUMVILLE.

"No, young feller, I don't want to subscribe fer the Pokumville *Gazette*. I think its a miser'ble sheet thet ought to be shunned by all intellecshul people. I wouldn' use it to do up bundles in. If my boy used it fer a kite I'd lick him. If ye'r hunting fer subscribers to the Pokumville *Gazette* you've got the wronz pig by the ear."

"Why, isn't the Pokumville *Gazette* a clean paper, Mr. Calkins?"

"Clean 'nough, I guess. Benedict Arnold, as fur as I ever heerd, allus kept his face washed."

"Isn't its politics all right?"

"Haint said nothin' agin its politics."

"Isn't its literary features of a high order?"

"Littery feeturs! Young man, the Pokumville *Gazette* don't know a littery feetur w'en it sees it. It haint no more 'preciation of poetry than a hog hez er jelly cake. A poet can settle down in this town, an' live here for 20 year, an' the Pokumville *Gazette* don't even reckernize him. A reg'lar Longfeller poet can live right here within two mile of the Pokumville *Gazette* office for 20 year, an' they won't put his potery in the paper. No, sir, they won't touch potery that Longfeller would ha' been glad to writ if he'd on'y had the intellec' to think of it."

"Has any such poet lived here, Mr. Calkins, for the past 20 years?"

"Yes, sir, there hez."

"Who is it?"

"Me."

"You?"

"Wall, I rather guess."

"I wasn't aware that you courted the muse, Mr. Calkins."

"I never courted nothin' but my wife. But I writ the best poem once thet hez ever been writ in this country, an' I know it."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir; I wuz hoein' out here, w'en this fiel' wuz a tater patch, w'en the poem took me. It struck me like a cannon-ball, right over the heart. At first it stunned me, an' then it stimmerlated me, an' it sent my blood rushin' through my veins as if it wuz liquid lightnin' chasin' itself through my whole sistum. My jints begun to feel as if they had been rubbed down with lle frum the hinges of the New Jerusalum. I felt angels fiddlin' with my heartstrings. Ev'ry hair on my head stood on end an' danced to the music. My hat flew off, an' I hoed up two hills er taters. My eyes squirted chain lightin', an' the chain stretched frum earth to heaven, an' I felt thet I wuz anchored to the front gate of paradise, an' could shin up the chain, hand over hand, an' climb into glory an' sing as well as any on 'em. My dog looked at me an' set up a howl. I could hear the grass growin', and it growed to the same tune thet the stars danced to. The new pertatoes under my feet smiled at me out of their eyes. W'en the wind blew through my whiskers it wuz surprized at the music it made. The hull universe wuz a music-box, an' I wuz turnin' the crank, an' no monkey went 'roun' with a hat to take up a collection. I felt that I wuz the twin brother of Natur', an' thet she loved me like a gal loves her best feller, and thet she wuz kissin' me with her sunshine an' caressin' me with her breezes. Thet poem wuz sproutin' in my brain, an' if the cows hed broke into my back garden an' et up my best cabbages I shouldn' a-seen 'em. My calf, tied in the front yard, might a-broke loose an' chawed all the clo'es on Marla's clo'es line. I shouldn't a-noticed him. A man might a-come roun' to pay a bill. I wouldn't a-seen him if the bill wuz as big as four dollars an' a half. I couldn't a-seen him nor a-heerd him, for I wuz hitched to a long-distance telephone, an' one end of it wuz in the central office of Everlastin' Glory, an' the other end of it was in my tater patch, an' I wuz there listenin' to it an' havin' a confidential chat with the universe. I wuz gettin' the returns straight from headquarters, an' I, Theodore W. Calkins, of Pokumville, for the time bein' wuz the bigges' man anywheres between here an' the North Star. I wuz the bigges' man an' I knew it. My head wuz large enough to wear the sky for a cap. I could ha' used the sun an' moon for wheels to my dingle-cart. I filled up the air an' lapped over on both sides. Eternity wuz too small for me.

"Wall, sir, I rushed into the house. Threw off my coat, threw off my vest, flung one boot under the bed an' the other through the lookin' glass, tore my hair, rolled up my sleeves, sweat like a feller in haymow in July, an' set down to write thet poem. You could ha' boiled an aig in my brain w'ile I wuz a-writin' it. The air sizzled. I wuz 'fraid the paper would catch fire. Thet poem, sir, bust out'er me like the cork out er a beer bottle. I held it as long ez I could, an' then I exploded; an' then went to bed an' wuz sick for a week.

"Wall, w'en I got up I sent thet poem to the Pokumville *Gazette*, an' what do you think?"

"Why they published it on the front page with illustrations."

"No, sir, they sent it back an' said they regretted they couldn't use it. They said it would be a good poem if it wasn't lackin' in thought an' expression an' poetry; an' ever sence then they've kept on publishin' sappy stuff every week, almost poor enough to go in the magazines. Thet poem er mine would ha' made Shakespeare flop over in his grave; an' yit it warn't good enough for the Pokumville *Gazette*.

"An' the Pokumville *Gazette* ain't good enough for me, an' if it wuz covered over with hundred dollar bills I wouldn't subscribe for it. So you might as well trot along, young feller. If you are out gunnin' for subscribers you've come to the wrong place for game."

Sam Walter Foss.

THE MOONSHINER.

A PITTSBURGH COAL KING HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Why the Released Convict Refrained From Taking His Life.

New York Tribune.

In the cafe of a well-known hotel, where famous political "deals" have been made, sat a party of four. One of them has often been described as a "coal king," the "king," of course, denoting as it does when used in that way millions, and the "coal" the way the millions were made. The four were telling stories.

"Speaking of whisky," said the coal king—a captain he is, too, by title—"whisky nearly killed me once. It was this way: Up in the Alleghony mountains I have a summer home. I am fond of shooting, as you know. One summer I was off on a hunt. I and my man had got a long way from my mountain home. We were trying to get over the mountains to join Colonel C——, who had been shooting down the mountain for three days on the other side. There seemed to be no trails in that part of the country, and we stumbled about aimlessly for a long time. But finally we struck a rough path and pushed ahead. Coming out of a thicket of a sudden, I saw that which made me say something under my breath. It was a thin, blue curl of smoke rising straight up along the mountain top. Saying nothing to my man I pushed on and we soon came to a cabin at the edge of the wood. In the door stood a woman, a baby in her arms. She was extremely civil, but she eyed us keenly. After she had directed us on our way I looked back and could still see her gazing intently after us.

"I need not tell you much about the rest of our hunt, save only this. After leaving the woman and her child I cautioned my man to say nothing about what he had seen, for that blue smoke meant only one thing—a still, an illicit distillery.

"Three years later I was sitting in my private office in Pittsburgh when a mountaineer sent in his name.

"'What can I do for you?' I said, when he came in.

"'Nothing,' he answered. 'I just came in to tell you something. I am just out of prison. I want to congratulate you, sir, on being alive.'

"I began to feel nervous, and wished someone else was in the room.

"'How is that?' I asked, trying to appear calm.

"'Three years ago,' he said, 'you were riding over the Alleghenies and stopped to speak to a woman with a baby in her arms.'

"'Yes,' I said, recalling it all.

"'Two days after that,' said my visitor, 'a United States marshal came down on me and arrested me. Then I swore I'd kill you on sight.'

"'Wait a minute,' I cried.

"'No,' he said, 'wait a minute for me. When I got a sentence of three years I swore the first thing I would do when I got out would be to kill you. Well, you see, I'm out!'

"'Wait a minute!' I cried again, now convinced that I should have to fight for my life.

"'No,' he repeated, 'wait a minute for me.'

"'Well,' I said, swinging slowly around in my chair and getting ready to spring upon him when he should move toward me.

"'Well,' he replied, 'my boy was sick when I got out, and so I went straight home to him, and wandering round your place up there I came on your overseer, and he told me that you had cautioned him never to say a word. So when I came back here I went to the revenue office, and they told me you had nothing to do with my arrest. So I say I congratulate you on being alive.'

"'Thank you,' I said, really gratefully. 'But say,' I added, 'let me talk to you about this.'

"'We don't talk about such things,' said the moonshiner with a dry little laugh, and he stole out of the room, turning at the door to say:

"'Cap, captain,' and he chuckled when he said it, 'lucky for you my boy was sick.'"

The captain was through with his story, but there was something else.

"Captain," said the newspaper man, "where is that moonshiner now?"

The captain flushed a little.

"I still go hunting in the Alleghenies," he said finally.

"And the moonshiner?"

"The thin blue smoke still floats over the peaks," he said slowly, and then added significantly, "but in another place."

THE ERRORS ABOUT SNAKES.

Superstitions Traceable to the Elder Pliny.

NO REPTILES CARRY LUMINOUS JEWELS.

They Cannot Jump Any Great Height From the Ground.

NOR CAN ANY KNOWN SPECIES SPIT VENOM

A reader of the New York *Times* writes in regard to a popular belief about snakes. He asks, as a scientist, if there is any truth in the story to the effect that some kinds of snakes, the Asiatic cobra, for instance, carry about with them, concealed upon their persons, a self-luminous stone, which they place on the ground at night for the purpose of attracting certain insects, as fireflies, for what end is not stated.

This story owes its origin to some of the old naturalists who have followed the elder Pliny in his amusing statements of the supposed habits of animals. This ancient naturalist may be excused, perhaps, for the multitude of errors of this kind by the fact that he was not an original observer, but gathered his information mostly from current superstitions, and simply compiled what he gathered in his extensive work, which consisted of 37 books.

The present age has adopted many of his wonderful stories which survive in popular superstitions regarding numerous occurrences in the history of plants and animals. That this story is a fable seems to be beyond question. No self-luminous stone is known except the diamond, and this, while it has the ability to absorb light to some extent and under some circumstances, as when it has been exposed to the bright sunshine for a time and is then carried into the dark, could scarcely be made of common use by snakes. Moreover, there is no reason why the cobra or any other snake should carry such a stone, if it did exist, for the purpose alleged, as this snake does not feed upon flies, but is a carnivorous animal, and is not in the habit of spending its time in the pursuit of small game.

SNAKES CAN'T JUMP.

Again, the snake has no power in its venom or in any other way of giving any phosphorescent quality to a stone. So that in the light of our present scientific knowledge, this story must be considered, as the majority of others in this so-called natural history, to be a mere popular error of that time, when there was little accurate knowledge, and a very great amount of fanciful superstition among not only the common people, but also among the educated.

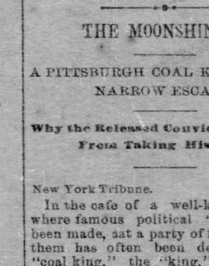
Pliny tells us that much of his work was done in the hours stolen from sleep, and investigation regarding snakes may well be supposed to lead to dreams and nightmares during the sleep of any person whose thoughts had been consecrated upon this subject at a time when weariness may have produced a condition of dreaminess, which precedes a disturbed kind of sleep in which the most amazing things occur. So that his story may be discarded as wholly fanciful and baseless.

Another popular error is the alleged ability of snakes to jump or throw themselves a considerable height from the ground. This is a very common belief, but one that is undoubtedly baseless. It is not easy to prove a negative by anything but mathematics, but when the actual construction of a snake is known and considered it is very plain to any intelligent person that it is impossible for a snake to project any part of its body from the ground. The ability of a snake to make such a movement as is alleged of it depends upon the impulse first, and, second, the momentum produced by this impulse, which, of course, must bear an exact relation to the weight of the body projected.

SNAKES DON'T SPIT.

It is impossible for the energy given by the muscular force of the snake, and by which one-third of the body is thrown forward, to carry with it the other two-thirds of the body, much less to project the whole snake several feet into the air. If this were possible, then we might believe what is universally known to be impossible—that the dog's tail could and can and does actually wag the dog. This is so well known to be impossible as to have passed into a popular byword.

Another common belief regarding snakes is that they can spit or project their venom a considerable distance, and thus poison any person whose eyes may be too intently riveted upon the animal. The poison fang—mark the singular term, for thereby hangs this tale—is hollowed by a channel in the hinder part of it. The edges of this channel are curved and meet so closely as to form a sort of tube, the fang bends backward, and until erected by the muscles which move it, lies back against the palate. When the snake is enraged the fang is erected and then lies in this manner:



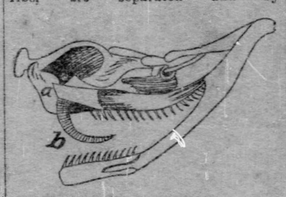
TEETH MARKS OF SNAKES.
a—Marks of a harmless snake.
b—Marks of a venomous snake (the center fang is that of a rattlesnake).

At the base of the fang is the gland which secretes the poison. This gland is in close contact with the maxillary bone, to which the fang is united by anchylosed tissue. The bone itself is movable, and may be rotated on its transverse axis by muscles. Thus, in the act of striking, the snake erects its fang, and the act of striking bringing pressure to bear upon the gland, causes the fluid poison to be forced into the tube, and thus ejected into the wound. Doubtless the attempt to escape from its enemy causes the victim to force the fang from its erectile position in a forward direction, and thus increase the pressure on the gland and add to the quantity of poison injected.

SNAKE ANATOMY.

There is a snake belonging to the small family Causidae, inhabiting Africa, that is said to have the power of ejecting its venom to a short distance. This snake is called by the Dutch Boers "spuw slang," or spit snake. When this snake ereets its teeth, the pressure of the maxillary bone on the gland causes the venom to flow in drops, and it may be quite possible that by discharging air from its mouth the poison may be blown some distance. But this information and observation of these Dutchmen may be taken cum grano salis, or we might fall into the same errors as the ancient Munchausen Pliny the elder.

The anatomy of the snake is peculiar, and has much to do with its peculiar motion. The ribs are loosely articulated with the vertebrae, and are movable. By bending the body in lateral curves, which is the only mode of motion, and not the vertical bending, as many think, the scales, which are attached to the ends of the ribs, are separated and by



SKULL OF RATTLESNAKE.

their free edges take hold upon the ground. When the body is straightened out, the ends of the ribs approach each other, and so force the body forward, then, by the bending of the other side, this movement is repeated, and so the snake glides along. The same movement of the ribs and scales forces the animal through the water, as it swims with the head above the surface and with its body slightly submerged.

The formation of a snake's jaws is also peculiar and thus enables it to swallow bodies much larger than itself, or than it seems to be. A small snake, found in Africa, where this tribe of animals abounds, is known as the egg eater, and one of them, less than 20 inches long and only half an inch in apparent diameter, can easily take into its stomach a hen's egg.

HOW THEY SWALLOW.

This is done by the formation of the head, and especially of the jaws. The bones of the head are not sutured together, but are loosely articulated by elastic bands. Thus the jaws can be extended to an amazing extent, considering the apparent size of the head. A snake less than two inches in diameter at the neck can swallow a rabbit, and by taking plenty of time smaller ones will manage to get outside of a large frog. And to hold the prey during the process of slow deglutition—a time of horror, probably, to the unhappy victim—the teeth of the snake are hooked.

In this process of swallowing, the snake secretes a glary saliva, and by gradually drawing the jaws and neck over the prey, as one would draw a glove on the hand, and by the help of the hooked teeth holding all it gains by each effort, in time the prey is finally swallowed. The writer has watched this process in the swallowing of a large frog by a small snake during more than an hour, and when the frog had disappeared down to its last quarter the animal kicked continually with its hind legs in struggles to get free. Snakes always take in their prey by the head, just as the hunter, and doubtless for the same reason, draws a deer to camp by the fore legs and never by the hind ones, so that the hair may not cause intractable friction.

There is a certain physiological difference between the poisonous and harmless snakes, which exists very plainly in their manner of dentition. All snakes are objects of aversion and dread to mankind, so much so that to be bitten by a snake has at times been so fearful to the victim as to have produced death, although the snake was harmless.

HARMLESS REPTILES.

Such is the instinctive dread with which these reptiles are thought of that it may be desirable to have some easy mode of distinguishing the one from the other. This distinguishing characteristic is afforded by the teeth. In all poisonous snakes there are only two rows of teeth, the fang, or fangs, being arranged either within the two rows or outside of them, as shown in the drawing. The harmless snakes have four distinct rows of teeth, and when the bite shows this kind of wound and not any single deeper or larger puncture, there need be no apprehensions.

A BLUE GRASS FAMILY.

Old Joe Morrison and His Giant Wife, Sons and Daughters.

New York Sun.

"As a specimen of what Kentucky can do in the way of producing stalwart sons and daughters," said a proud native of the blue grass country, "I might mention the old Joe Morrison family, of Bourbon county. Anybody of the present generation who ever lived in Kentucky will remember old Joe Morrison's family. The family consisted of Joe and his wife and six sons and three daughters. Joe stood 6 feet 4 in his stockings and weighed 210 pounds. His wife was the same height exactly, but she weighed 266 pounds. The oldest son, Tom, was also 6 feet 4, and he weighed 286 pounds. Jim topped his brother Tom two inches in height, but he wasn't as heavy by 70 pounds. Their sister Sarah was a slim girl, weighing only 155 pounds, but she could look over the heads of both Tom and Jim, for she stood 6 feet 6½ inches.

"But John was the big boy of the family. He only lacked an inch of being 7 feet high, and he weighed 300 pounds. Sister Mary was a midget of 6 feet 2, and only weighed 149 pounds. Elijah wasn't very tall, either, being the same height as his sister Mary, but he was of pretty fair heft, tipping the scales at 212. Mathew wa 6 feet 2, also, and weighed 220, while Eli, standing 6 feet 4, weighed less than 200. The youngest girl, Martha, was 6 feet 3 and 160 pounds in weight. She would undoubtedly have been the giant of the family, for that was her heft and weight at the age of 14, a few weeks before she died. When these measurements were taken, a few years ago, the family were all together, but since then old Joe and his wife have died and the boys and girls were married and scattered about the state. I don't know what their progeny have done to keep up the family reputation as to size, but I'll bet on 'em to keep up the record."

CHESTNUTS.

Three together in soft, brown nest;
The prettiest nest that ever was seen,
Shut in a ball of thorny green.

Close and warm are the wee things pressed,
Till by and by in the autumn sun,
Four petals open, and one by one

They fall on a cushion of leaves below;
And who shall tell of their destiny?
One takes root for a stately tree;

One squirrels garner before the snow;
And one is the gift of a fair young boy
To a blue-eyed maiden, sweet and coy;
Each has its place—who shall say which is best
For three together in soft, brown nest?
—*Sarah Knowles Bolton in Youth's Companion.*

THE WEATHER THIS WINTER.

Nice, Mild Days Will Be Few and Far Between.

A HARD, COLD SEASON BEFORE US NOW.

Two Belts of Magnetic Radiations About the Sun.

FOSTER ON PROF. BIGELOW'S DISCOVERY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from December 1 to 8, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 9th, cross the western mountains by close of 10th, the great central valleys from 11th to 12th, and the eastern states about the 14th.

The cool wave following this storm will be its most notable feature, as it will be more severe than usual. Cool waves are usually considered the winding up of storms, especially from April 1 to October 1, but the seat of energy will appear to reside in the cool waves that will cross the continent from December 6 to 10, and from the 12th to the 16th. As this last mentioned cool wave nears the New England states about the 15th or 16th, it will probably develop unusual force.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th and the eastern states about the 13th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 12th, the great central valleys about the 14th, and the eastern states about the 16th.

About November 18 the causes of precipitation were expected to change their influence, causing a large increase of rain and snow in December and January when precipitation is deficient.

Those who have expected a mild winter are doomed to disappointment. Severe cold, however, seldom covers the whole continent, and we may expect the severe weather in spots, giving to the country as a whole what is termed a hard winter.

The Great Light Giver.

Recent researches indicate that two belts of magnetic radiations, each about 15° wide, encircle the sun parallel with the equator, the center of each belt being about 34° from the sun's magnetic poles. These magnetic poles are supposed to be 41° from the sun's geographic poles and therefore the magnetic belts are about 9° nearer the sun's geographic equator on one side of the sun than on the opposite side.

These discoveries are supposed to have been made by Prof. Frank Bigelow, of the national weather bureau, and if he is correct about it a great similarity exists between the sun and earth in their magnetic arrangements.

The earth has four magnetic poles. One of these is on an island northwest of Hudson's bay, near latitude 70 and longitude 97. The corresponding southern magnetic pole has never been exactly located. Another magnetic north pole has been found in Siberia about 68° north latitude and 120° east longitude, or near where these lines cross the Lena river. This magnetic north pole is about 8° farther south than the one found on this continent.

These magnetic poles are the coldest places on earth and it would appear that in them the cold of outer space comes down to the earth. The weather is supposed to be much warmer at the earth's geographic north pole than at the magnetic north poles, 20° to 28° further south.

Secondary magnetic poles are also found. One of these lies southwest of Hudson's bay in northwestern Ontario, at about 50° north and 90° west. Our cold waves appear to come out of this secondary magnetic north pole. St. Vincent, Minn., is the nearest, in the United States, on the path of the cold waves, to that secondary magnetic center, and is the coldest place in the United States.

If the national weather bureau would arrange to have stations near that magnetic center, at Kewatin or Gilbert, north of Lake of the Woods, they would probably discover most of the cold waves days before they reach th United States.

Prof. Bigelow places one of the two magnetic poles on the sun at 102° west of the other, so that they are not on opposite sides of the sun by 78°. Those of the earth are similar. The magnetic pole in Asia is 217° east of the one on this continent, leaving them only 143° apart by way of the west.

These magnetic poles not only have something to do with the weather of the earth and the sun, but with their rotation on their axes. All over the earth are found permanent high barometers, as on all the great oceans, both north and south, and these places of permanent high pressures are the same as the magnetic poles, but of less force and greater dimensions.

At other points on the earth are found the opposites of these, where are perpetual low barometers, as near Iceland, the Bering sea and all around the earth at its equator. In these latter the forces go from the earth. These appear to be the respiratory organs of the earth, through which it breathes the ether of space, on which it feeds and from which it accumulates and grows.

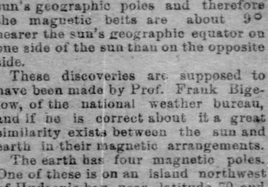
Prof. Bigelow's theory is that the magnetic poles of the sun throw out lines of force through which the earth must pass in its revolution around the sun, and that passing through these lines of force the earth and its atmosphere are affected, causing changes in our weather. He has been at work on these lines for two years under pay of the government at about $6 per day, and the result is that he is coming to my theory of weather changes at a rapid rate.

Prof. Bigelow's work is valuable to real planetary meteorologists, but he will never succeed in laying the true foundations for meteorology. His theories will cause his failure.

Years ago the government was induced to spend large sums of money in analyzing soils in order to learn how to detect good soils. It was a failure, and the experienced farmer points out good soils at sight, while the scientific gentlemen, with all their costly experiments, are forced to acknowledge that they know nothing about what qualities are necessary for productive soils.

Prof. Bigelow and his class can discover magnetic poles and meridians of sun and earth, but when they come to apply these to the weather a failure is sure to result. It is the veriest nonsense to claim that the sun is the only weather-disturbing cause, and probably Prof. Bigelow will never get beyond that idea. His work only confirms planetary meteorologists in their theories. They discovered, many years ago, from effects on our atmosphere, the whole electro-magnetic field of forces, and Bigelow and others are just now beginning to suspicion its existence.

W. T. FOSTER.



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CHIEF OUTAN AT HOME.

He Is the Only Full-Grown Specimen in the Country at Present.

Philadelphia Record.

The wolves howled, the lions and tigers roared and growled, and the big buffalo from the Cape of Good Hope groaned in his sleep as the renowned Chief Outan, fresh from the world's fair, rolled into the zoo at 8 o'clock last evening on a little truck provided by the Pennsylvania railroad.

The chief wasn't feeling very well. Two dozen bananas and a dozen oranges were all he had eaten since morning, and the cold had shriveled up his powerful frame till he looked no bigger than a house cat. But he was all there, and in the warm atmosphere of his new quarters he livened up a little, swinging his long skinny arms and looking attentively on the new scenes about him.

The receptions tendered the big orang-outang at every stopping place along the route were nearly as well attended as those of the Liberty bell, and Head Keeper Manley, under whose guardianship the trip was effected, had great difficulty in keeping the crowd from upsetting the cage. It was generally understood that the great curiosity would, upon his arrival, deliver an oration, "Ye call me Chief," but he refused to expose his throat to the cold air. Coming down the mountains the engineer made up some lost time, and the swaying of the train greatly excited the chief, who banged around inside his box, screaming at the top of his voice, which is, by the way, a high tenor. At all other times he behaved like the old traveler he is.

The principal diet of the orang is fruit and coffee; but after having thrived so long on the exquisite coffee furnished by the Java village, he refused to take a drop of the poorer qualities furnished by the restaurants along the road. Chief does not drink like ordinary animals, but takes his cup in his hand and drinks like a member of the 400. There is only one fault in his table manners—he is just as apt to carry the cup to his lips with his big toe as with his fingers.

Chief Outan is the only full-grown orang-outang in this country. He was formerly the property of an Italian, Carl Ferrari, who exhibited him all over Europe and then took him to the world's fair, where Dr. Samuel G. Dixon purchased him—for about $3,000, it is said. During life he will be on exhibition at the zoo, and in death he will ornament the shelves of the Academy of Natural Sciences. The name given him by Ferrari is "Kloss," but "Chief Outan" is much more suitable to his lordly appearance, and by that name he will be known. He is about four feet tall when standing erect, with a large corporation in front, but rather thin otherwise. His fur is long and of a seal brown color; but his face is devoid of hair, except a line of "Galways" that run from ear to ear under his chin. He has no tail.

The advent of this rare specimen of the monkey tribe must prove a rate attraction for the zoo.

TO ANNOY NAPOLEON.

Petty Spite Against the Ex-Emperor by Talleyrand.

Edinburgh Review.

A curious anecdote is illustrative of the disposition of Talleyrand. It was resolved that each of the allied powers should designate a commissioner charged with the surveillance of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Talleyrand proposed to the king for this office M. de Montchenu, described as "an insupportable babbler, a complete nonentity." On being asked why he had selected this man, Talleyrand replied: "It is the only revenge which I wish to take for his treatment of me; however, it is terrible. What a punishment for a man of Bonaparte's stamp to be obliged to live with an ignorant and pedantic chatterer! I know him: he will not be able to support this annoyance; it will make him ill, and he will die of it by slow degrees."

Solidifying Himself.

New York Herald.

The Rival—Did young Cubleigh propose to you last night?

Miss Budd—Yes, and I refused him.

How did you know?

The Rival—He told me he was going to propose to the prettiest girl in town, and of course I could't help knowing.

FIFTEEN.

New York Tribune.

Dolly's lovely hair
Floats toward her feet,
Dolly's girlish skirt
Shows her ankles neat;
She will always taste
Sorrow in her cup
Till her skirt is down
And her hair is up!

Dolly waits and waits,
With impatient pain,
Till she sees herself
Glorying in a train;
Till the happy hour
Fills with joy her cup,
When her skirt is down
And her hair is up!

THE HOLIDAY DISH.

How to Make the Regulation English Plum Pudding.

To make English plum pudding take one pound raisins, stoned; one pound currants, washed, dried and dredged with flour; one pound beef suet, one pound bread crumbs, one-half pound flour, one-half pound sugar. Mix bread, suet and flour in a pan; beat six eggs and add to them one-half pint of milk; pour this mixture into the pan with the suet, etc., and beat all together thoroughly with a wooden spoon; stir in the fruit with one-fourth pound candied peel (orange and lemon) cut fine; one ounce ground cinnamon, one-half ounce ground ginger, one nutmeg, grated, and a little salt; add at the last one wineglass rum or brandy. Boil six hours in a mold, or, if baked, allow one and one-half hours. Just before serving, stick the pudding over with blanched almonds. For use on Christmas day brandy is generally poured over and lighted just as it is carried to the table. To be eaten with a hard and cream or wine sauce.

LYDIA E.

PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure
Backache.
It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That
Bearing-down Feeling
causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured, by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes
Irregularity,
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also
Dizziness, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or
Womb Troubles.
The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For
Kidney Complaints
and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25c., cure Biliousness, Constipation, and Torpid Liver. By mail, or of druggists.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

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Will cure
The worst cases
Of Skin
Disease
From a
Common Pimple
On the Face
To that awful
Disease
Scrofula.
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To-day.

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500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
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Single Bottle (over 50 doses) - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from Overwork or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Market Weak and Irregular During the Week, but Closes Strong.

A MARKED REBOUND IN SUGAR.

Insiders Willing to Buy Back Their Shorts in Whisky.

WESTERN UNION IS BOUGHT.

General Business Shows Slight Signs of Improvement.

SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS FALLING OFF

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The changes in the tariff bill have demoralized Wall street this week, although the Cammack brokers were liberal buyers at the decline to cover outstanding contracts. Of course the tariff bill will probably be modified to suit the southern senators, but the sugar people do not deny that the provisions proposed will injure their interests materially, although not to the extent as prophesied by the bear party.

The buying of Sugar at the close of the week was exceptionally good and by the strongest houses on the street, and it was only a natural sequence of the vicious raid inaugurated by the Keene brokers in the early part of the week, who seemed to have advance information of the provisions of the tariff bill.

The fluctuations in Whiskey trust were also to a certain extent controlled by the same element that was short of Sugar certificates, although at the extreme decline a round amount of stock was absorbed. There is no official confirmation as yet of the report from Washington that the tax on distilled spirits will be advanced to $1 15, although the buying of the stock to-day seemed to indicate that insiders were willing to take back the lines they had evidently sold short before the publication of the salient features promulgated in the Wilson bill.

Western Union has loomed into more prominence on account of the inquiry from investors, and insurance companies have been liberal buyers even at the extreme advance. The earnings of the company have been considerably ahead of the corresponding period last year, and it is estimated that at the directors' meeting on December 13 a large increase will be noted, chiefly from press business, which has been stimulated by the competition now waging between the two rival press associations.

New England has sustained its rise chiefly on account of the demand for Boston account, the orders having been given in the interest of the Canadian Pacific road.

The strength of Union Pacific was due to the intimation that the government receivers and the reorganization committee were working in full accord relative to a scheme for the rehabilitation of the property. Mr. Frederick R. Coudert will probably be selected early next week as one of the co-receivers of the company. The scheme for the reorganization of the company has not yet been disclosed, but it is understood that it will involve the creation of a blanket mortgage at a low rate of interest, the government to accept 2 per cent as against 4 per cent by the holders of prior lien bonds.

The failure of A. Stein & Co. did not have any especial effect on the stock market, and the room traders felt more bullish as soon as it was announced that no local banks were involved. The report of the embarrassment of a prominent wholesale house on Broadway was also denied, and at the close of to-day's market the active operators were inclined to buy stocks to cover outstanding contracts.

The increase of loans in the bank statement of over $4,000,000 also stimulated some purchases for the long account, although the increase in surplus reserve was not up to expectations.

The general trade of the country promises to secure a slight impetus prior to the holidays, as stocks of standard goods are reported to be very low in first hands. This more directly applies to silk goods and novelties, although the feeling in the boot and shoe trade has seldom been better. Furriers have been complaining on account of the mild season, and a number of extensions on notes falling due at the last of the month have been asked by leading houses. The rubber business is on the mend, and the railroads are buying more freely from mechanical rubber concerns, but long credits are demanded on account of poor collections.

The retail trade in this city has not reached the rosy predictions made in expectation of the Thanksgiving holiday business, and a number of small houses will probably curtail their purchases this month.

The savings banks report a smaller volume of deposits than for the corresponding period last year, and this made the municipal bond market more sluggish, and the inquiry for prime issue of city bonds has been curtailed.

At the same time railroad bonds are in good request, because there is a fair supply of foreign capital to absorb them as indicated by the demand for the 4½ per cent 1st mortgage gold bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, which the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer have placed simultaneously in this market and abroad at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 32 to 34; $5,000 4s sold at 88.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—There was a very active speculation on the stock exchange to-day, but the dealings were unsettled. At the opening a strong tone prevailed and the first quotations made were at an advance of ⅛@⅜ per cent. In the early dealings the market was firmly held, but realizing sales soon caused a fractional reaction, which, however, was quickly followed by an advance of ⅛@⅜, the latter in Mobile & Ohio, 2¼ in Sugar, 2 in do. preferred, 2½ in Oregon Improvement and Tennessee Coal & Iron, 2 in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and ½@¾ in the general list. The announcement of the passing of the dividend on General electric preferred brought on a selling movement in the common stock of the company, which dropped 2¼ per cent, the general list sympathizing to the extent of ½@1¼ per cent, Rock Island and Sugar leading. Toward the close the speculation became firmer and prices took an upward turn, the final dealings being effected at an improvement of ¼@1 per cent and the tone of the market at the close being strong. The principal changes on the day are an advance of 2½ in Mobile & Ohio, 2¼ in Oregon improvement, 2 in Sugar preferred, 1¾ in Tennessee coal and iron and Louisville & New Albany, 1½ in Southern Pacific and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and 1 per cent in St. Paul & Omaha preferred and New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred, and a decline of 4 in Rubber preferred, 1¾ in General electric and 1 per cent in Great Northern preferred. New York & Harlem sold at 248 against 258 the previous sale. Compared with the final sales of Saturday a week ago, the closing prices of to-day show about as many stocks on the list of advances as of declines. In the industrial shares which have made the widest fluctuations Lead preferred is 11½, do. common 4, Sugar common 9¼, do. preferred 3, American tobacco 5, Consolidated gas 3½, Distilling 3¾, Cordage common 2⅜, do. preferred 2½, General electric and Lachede gas preferred and Edison electric 2½ per cent down, and Chicago gas 4¼, Linseed oil 2½ and American tobacco preferred 2 per cent higher. In the general list the changes are confined within narrower limits, the greatest improvement being in Oregon improvement 3¾, Mobile & Ohio 3, Louisville & Nashville 2¾, Denver & Rio Grande preferred 2¼ and Baltimore & Ohio and Erie preferred 2 per cent, and the heaviest decline in Northwest, 2¾, and Michigan Central, 2 per cent.

An active and strong market prevailed for railway and miscellaneous bonds. There has been a very active speculation in bonds during the week, and leading issues were in demand at advancing prices. The high-class investment securities were not in supply equal to the demand, and hence purchases were diverted to less desirable issues. Nearly all the bonds dealt in advanced from 1 to 7½ per cent, the latter Denver & Rio Grande 5s, there being very few which show a loss on the week.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	do. debens. 5s	107½
do. 4s coup	114	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	79
do. 2ds	95	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	102½
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. Paul consols	127½
La. new consols	95	N. P., C. & P. 1sts	110
Missouri 6s	102	T. P. 1sts	77½
Tenn. new set. 6s	103	T. P. 2ds	25
do. do. 5s	109	U. P. 1sts	104
do. do. 3s	71	West Shore	104
Canada So. 2s	103¼	R. G. W. 1sts	53¾
Cen. Pac. 1sts	104½	Atchison 4s	76
Den. & R. G. 1sts.	112	do. 2½s A	42½
do. do. 4s	82	G. H. & S. A. 6s	103
Erie 2ds	76¾	do. 7s ex. in	93½
M., K. & T. 2ds	47	H. & T.	102¼
do. do. 5s	84	do. 6s	109
Mutual Union 6s	106½	N. C. 6s	116
N. J. C. gen. 5s	112½	do. 4s	96
North. Pac. 1sts.	110¾	Tenn. old 6s	60
do. do. 2ds.	88	Va. centuries	55
Northw'ern con.	138	do. pref	65¾

By private wire to John M. Oakley & Co.: Cables this morning were firm, reporting good demand, especially for cargoes. Later advices from abroad not only confirmed this, but reported markets strong and advancing. This is one of the most encouraging items bulls have had for some time. Our market again displayed its characteristic firmness of the past few days, but the volume of business was exceedingly light. The heavy snow storm over the winter wheat belt induced some selling early, but even this bearish item, as viewed by some, soon lost its bearing. The strength developed later was probably spirited by anticipations of a very small increase in the visible supply on Monday. Receipts both in the northwest and at Chicago, were light, with indications that they will continue so in the near future. The past week has been a desirable one to holders and the outlook is encouraging, but the approaching holidays is against any radical change.

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: Suspicions of the rather unnatural strength of yesterday's market seemed somewhat confirmed by the readiness with which the market yielded under bear pressure. This shows how much the present market is the creature of manipulation. Sugar is supposed for the moment to be the objective point of attack, and insiders are supposed to want it down and the dividend question is expected to be manipulated in that interest. The bear feeling is now too universal to make it a safe sale—it is like playing faro—but, if one will trade in it, it seems safer to buy than sell it. The bull movement in Union Pacific assumes an adjustment with the government on a 2 per cent basis, but feels more secure from having mollified an active opponent in the senate. Big Four started up under excellent buying and good orders to buy were there at the close.

The total sales of stock to-day were 178,600 shares, including: Atchison, 14,800; American sugar, 47,900; Burlington & Quincy, 5,100; Chicago gas, 10,500; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 3,300; Chesapeake & Ohio, 6,000; Distillers & Cattle Feeders, 15,200; General electric, 5,100; Kansas & Texas preferred, 2,100; Louisville & Nashville, 2,400; Omaha, 2,100; Reading, 7,400; St. Paul, 10,400; Rock Island, 2,600; Union Pacific, 9,400; Western Union, 4,400.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	22	22	21¼	21⅝
Am. Cotton Oil Co	....	....	....	30¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	70
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	82	83½	81¾	83½
do. preferred	84	85	84	84
Balt. & Ohio	72⅜	73	72⅞	73
Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½
Canadian Pacific	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅝
Chi. Gas T. rcts	68⅛	68¾	67¾	68¼
C. Bur. & Q	81½	81½	80¾	80¾
C., H. Val. & T	22	22	22	22
Consolidated gas	....	....	....	131½
C., C., C. & St. L.	37½	39	37½	38¼
Chesape'ke & Ohio	20	20½	20	20⅜
Del., Lack. & W	....	....	....	167½
Del. & Hudson	136¼	136¼	136¼	135¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	27½	27¾	26½	26⅞
Erie	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞
do. preferred	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
Gen. Elec. Co	37¼	37¾	35¼	35¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	93¾
L. S. & M. S.	129	129	129	128¾
Lake Erie & W	17	17	17	16⅜
do preferred	....	....	....	68½
Louis. & Nash	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	101
Manhattan Cons	....	....	....	128
Missouri Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¼	27
National Lead Co	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
do preferred	65	65	65	65¼
N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103	102¾
Nat. Cordage Co	....	....	....	19¼
do preferred	....	....	....	46
N. Y. & N. E.	31¼	31½	31	31⅛
N. J. Central	....	....	....	118
N. & W. preferred	22¾	22¾	22½	22¼
Northwest	106¾	106¾	106¾	106⅝
Northern Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
do. preferred	24	24¼	23¾	23⅝
N. American Co	5	5	5	4⅞
Omaha	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅜
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	16
Pullman Car Co	....	....	....	172
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	15
do. preferred	....	....	....	4½
Reading	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
R. & W. P. Ter	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
Rock Island	71	71	69¾	70
St. Paul	66¾	66¾	66	66½
do. preferred	....	....	....	120¾
Tenn. C. & I	15¾	17⅜	15¾	16⅝
Texas & Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	8⅝
T., A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	7
Union Pacific	23¼	23½	22⅝	22⅝
U. S. Rubber Co	....	....	....	39
Wabash	8	8	8	8
do. preferred	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
W. U. Telegraph	92	92¼	91¾	91½
W. & L. E.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
do. preferred	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾
Wisconsin Cen	....	....	....	6¾

MONETARY.

The local money market remains steady with time and call loans at 6 per cent. Currency is plenty and eastern exchange scarce, while the demand for money for commercial uses is reported wide ning a little. Clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,096,207 90
Yesterday's balances	543,194 66
Daily average exchanges	2,017,892 83
Daily average last week	2,098,189 56

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86@4 86¼ for demand and at $4 83½@4 83¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4 84½@4 87½. Commercial bills, $4 82¼@4 82½. Silver certificates, 69¾c bid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Bank clearings, $117,966,731; balances, $6,253,702; for the week, $500,938,631; balances, $27,415,655.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Bank clearings, $21,858,241; balances, $2,353,709; for the week, $79,626,449; balances, 10,235,514. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. Exchange on New York, par and 5c premium for cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Bank clearings, $14,117,881; balances, $2,176,407; for the week, $59,532,693; balances, $8,938,268.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Bank clearings, $2,848,161; balances, $498,446; for the week, $11,892,897; balances, $1,797,144.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Clearings to-day, $17,412,000; for the week, $83,279,000; for corresponding week last year, $123,531,000. New York exchange, 70c premium. Sterling exchange firm but quiet; actual rate, $4 84@4 87. Money easy. Rates, 6@7 per cent quoted, but shaded in special cases.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Bank clearings, $5,381,057; balances, $704,833. Clearings this week, five days, $20,161,944; balances, $3,027,825. Clearings for corresponding week last year, six days, $28,377,527; balances, $3,737,394. Clearings last week, six days, $22,163,126; balances, $3,716,123. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 90c premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Clearings today, $3,239,533.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—New York exchange selling at par. Clearings, $405,374; balances, $60,477.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Diminishing Receipts and a Possible Decrease in the Visible Caused Wheat to Become Firm and Close Higher.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Diminishing receipts, a possible decrease for the week in the visible and covering by shorts made a firm wheat market to-day, and closing prices were ¼c higher than yesterday. Corn closed firm on estimated small receipts for Monday. Provisions were dull, irregular and lower for pork and ribs.

Wheat opened with a slight decline, but the Liverpool market was steady and slightly higher, and prices soon hardened a trifle. *Bradstreet's* report of the week's shipments of flour and wheat from both coasts stated the quantity at 2,440,000 bushels, compared with 2,764,000 bushels on the week previous and 4,533,000 bushels last year, and this caused a decline. But Chicago receipts for the week were light and Northwestern receipts were but 538 cars, against 675 cars on the corresponding day last year, and the idea that receipts from the northwest will decrease until they show an exceedingly small daily average gained ground, with a consequent advance in prices. Estimates on the visible supply for the week showed a decrease of from 250,000 to 400,000 bushels, and this had an effect in the sending up of prices. Near the close there was some covering by shorts and closing prices were at the top figures of the day. May opened at 68⅝c, sold up ¼c, lost ¼c, gained ⅜c, lost ¼c, gained ⅛c and closed at 69¼c.

Corn was dull with fluctuations confined to a ⅜c range. The opening was at yesterday's closing price, with May at 39⅝c and the closing was ⅛c higher, at 40¼c, the day's top figures.

The oats market was firmer, influenced by corn. The opening was at yesterday's close, and May closed with ¼c gain at 31⅜c, the day's top figures.

Business in provisions was light. The market opening slightly lower. Hog receipts were small at 13,000 and provision prices advanced, but from steady early in the day live hogs were quoted 5c lower later, and provision prices suffered to some extent. As compared with last night January pork is 7½c lower, January lard 2½c higher and January ribs 2½c lower.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 62¾@62¾c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57@64c; No. 2 red, 62¾@62¾c; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 3 yellow corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 28⅝c; No. 2 white, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, 28½@30c; No. 2 rye, 46¼@47c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 38@52c; No. 4, 30@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 17⅛@1 18; prime timothy seed, $3 50; mess pork, per barrel, $12 75@13 00; lard, per 100 lb, $8 17½@8 20; short ribs sides (loose), $6 90@7 00; dry salted shoulders, (boxed) $7 50@7 75; short clear sides, (boxed), $8 62½@6 75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 15. Sugars—Cut loaf., 5⅞c; granulated, 4.70c; standard "A," 4.60c.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 82,000 bushels; corn, 314,000 bushels; oats, 285,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 79,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 39,000 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 226,000 bushels; oats, 179,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 23@26½c; dairies, 18@23c. Eggs firm; strictly fresh, 22½@23c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mo'ths.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Dec. 1
WHEAT—					
Dec.	62	62⅝	62	62¾	62¼
May	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	68⅝
CORN—					
Dec.	34¾	35⅛	34¾	35	34⅞
Jan.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝
May	39⅞	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝
OATS—					
Dec.	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	28¼
Jan.	....	....	....	29	28¾
May	31¼	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜
PORK—					
Dec.	12 50	13 00	12 50	12 75	12 75
Jan.	12 57	12 67	12 55	12 57	12 65
May	12 75	12 80	12 70	12 75	12 82
LARD—					
Dec.	7 92	8 02	7 92	8 00	7 95
Jan.	7 72	7 75	7 67	7 75	7 72
Feb.	7 55	7 62	7 55	....	....
May	7 02	7 70	7 60	7 62	7 65
S. RIBS—					
Dec.	6 52	7 00	6 52	6 75	6 75
Jan.	6 60	6 65	6 57	6 60	6 62
Feb.	6 62	6 65	6 62	....	....
May	6 67	6 70	6 62	6 67	6 70

Car receipts to-day: Wheat, 133 cars; corn, 468 cars; oats, 223 cars; hogs, 13,000 head; cattle, 1,500 head. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 103 cars; corn, 185 cars; oats 105 cars; hogs, 34,000 head; hogs, next week, 160,000 head.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending December 2 amounted to $113,000 in gold and $758,144 in silver.

The imports from the port of New York for the week ending December 2 were: Specie, $665,227; general merchandise $6,415,891; dry goods, $1,120,602.

Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—Rosin steady; strained, 97½c; good, $1 02½. Spirits nothing doing. Tar dull at 90c. Turpentine firm; hard, $1 05; soft and virgin, $1 70.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Spirits firm at 26½c; Rosin firm at $1 03@1 10.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCE.

Securities Still Indifferent and Featureless.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS IS NARROW.

The Plethora of Money Means Higher Prices in the Future.

VERY LITTLE TRADING DONE YESTERDAY

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1893.

The local stock market during the week which closes to-day has been of a rather indifferent character, and the volume of business has become painfully small. Every day has been dull, and every day the movement has been so narrow that it was scarcely worth the name of activity. On Friday a fair amount of business was done, but during the balance of the week trading fell below the average even in these depressed times. In a general way the holiday and the agitation consequent upon the announcement of the Wilson tariff bill were bearish, but the direct effect upon the local market was inappreciable. In spite of all the various views of the direful influence that the proposed tariff bill, should it become a law, would have on stocks and everything else, the only securities affected in any market are a few in the industrial class upon which the change in the schedule of duties bears directly. It is a fact that since the announcement of the bill nearly all securities, except a few of the class mentioned, have been steady to firm, and not a few of them have advanced. Heretofore in every change in the tariff law the industries of the country have adjusted themselves to the alterations with a particular nicety, and there is no doubt that such will be the case under present conditions.

There is one phase of the present situation which must sooner or later develop into a formidable argument for higher prices—the plethora of loanable funds at the eastern money centers. Never in the history of the country have the banks and other financial institutions had on hand such a supply of idle money as they have to-day. In New York the surplus is more than $70,000,000 in excess of the 25 per cent legal requirement, while in other eastern cities it is proportionally large. This great accumulation of money is just beginning to seek investment and eventually one part will find its way into the channels of trade, and another portion into the security market. Millions upon millions of money now on deposit together with the vast sums which are hoarded away will seek investment in stocks and bonds, as soon as the owners regain confidence, and many millions will be at the disposal of stock brokers when their business demands its use. At a time when so many securities are quoted at prices far below their intrinsic value, this glut of money cannot help but exert an important influence upon the course of prices. The general situation is improving slowly. Railroad earnings are showing a gradual increase both in the east and west; industries are reported as resuming operations all over the country; money markets are easier and there is a steady increase in the loans by the banks; there is a renewal of the foreign demand for American securities; the bond market is improving and the indications of returning confidence are excellent. The tariff agitation is, perhaps, a little unfortunate just now, but the worst possible effects of the proposed revision have already been discounted and before the new bill becomes a law the times will be very materially amended. The changes in the quotations of the active stocks as compared with last Saturday are as follows:

City deposit bank decline, ½; Monongahela national decline, 1; Teutonia insurance company decline, 1; Chartiers natural gas decline, ½; Philadelphia company decline, ½; Duquesne traction advance, ½; Luster mining advance, ⅝; Union switch and signal advance, 1½; Westinghouse air brake advance, 2; U. S. glass preferred advance, ½.

The sales on the Exchange for the week were 1,182 shares stock, $4,000 bonds and $60 scrip, against 4,516 shares of stock and $7,000 bonds in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows: 200 shares Birmingham traction, 16¼@16½; 10 shares Pleasant Valley railway, 19; 500 Duquesne traction, 23; 332 shares Philadelphia company, 21⅞@22; 15 shares Luster, 10⅜; 65 shares Air Brake, 137@137½; 10 shares Switch and Signal, 13½; $4,000 Manchester traction 5s, 100⅞; $60 Westinghouse electric scrip, 38.

In financial circles there is evidently a growing feeling of confidence in the stability of values, and the probability of recuperation in business. Some industries are already apparently putting on new life, and while there is not as yet any great activity there is more doing than there has been, and there is a reasonable degree of promise that the improvement will grow, it may be slowly, but steadily toward a certain approach to prosperity. There is a plethora of money in banking circles all over the country, and while there is a light borrowing demand for it there is more disposition on the part of capitalists in some lines of trade to use their credit, and this is the most hopeful sign that there is ground for anticipating a revival of trade. The large auction sale of dry goods in New York last week passed off with more activity and at better prices than had been anticipated. This is a straw that shows the prevailing tendency of the wind.

The market for sterling exchange has varied a little, but has generally been strong. In view of the large balance of trade in our favor it seems somewhat remarkable that we should not be importing gold to a liberal extent, but money is very cheap in this country, and there is so little demand for it that it can be employed to better advantage in Europe, especially in Germany and even in London, so that rates for sterling exchange rule above the gold importing point.

There has been an abundant supply of currency in the local market during the week, and, although there have been some shipments to the country, there is an accumulation of currency here and shipments have been sent to New York to meet the exchange demand. There is a rather strong tone to the exchange market. For time and call loans the discount rate remains steady at 6 per cent.

Henry Clews says: The situation continues to steadily improve. From all parts of the country reports show a gradual recovery in the state of business. The reduced condition of stocks of goods is forcing buyers into the markets, and though purchases are made cautiously the volume of trade is assuming much larger dimensions. The exchanges of the clearing houses are gaining largely upon those of late months, and the banks are extending their discount operations. The manufacturing interests now better understand the conditions under which the new tariff will place them, and are therefore more free to resume work in response to the increasing demand for goods. The industrial interests are also finding relief in the reduction of wages called for by the changed conditions of trade. The extraordinary cheapness of money facilitates the resumption of business; it is beginning to have its effect in encouraging preparations for launching new enterprises, and the conditions are becoming more propitious for the introduction of corporate loans, which were thrown into suspense by the panic. An unusual extent of capital seeking employment is apparent in the specially active demand for corporate mortgages; and this demand is stimulated by the indisposition of banks and trust companies to receive important deposits, for the reason that, with the present superabundance of floating balances, they cannot afford to pay interest on funds thus left in their hands. The tendency thus arising to a rise in the price of investment securities is too evident to need comment. A foundation is therefore being laid for an ultimate rise in stocks which nothing short of some now unforeseen contingencies could counteract. Under these conditions, we can only regard the present market as one favoring buying operations.

Business on the exchange during the brief session this morning was in many respects a repetition of that of previous Saturdays, trading being very much contracted. The only transaction was the sale of five shares of Philadelphia company at 22. There was no demand for anything, and as a consequence the record for the day was the poorest of the week. The business of the week has been rather below the average. On Monday 197 shares of stock were sold, on Tuesday 165 shares and $2,000 bonds, on Wednesday 235 shares and $60 scrip, Thursday was a holiday, Friday 580 shares and $2,000 bonds, and on Saturday but 5 shares of stock. In the natural gas group Philadelphia company closed a trifle lower in spite of the favorable reports of the company's big oil find, while 5 was bid for Pennsylvania gas. These were the only changes in the group. In the traction group the quotations were the same as yesterday, and the demand was not of a purchasing character. The tractions changed but slightly during the week. Luster mining closed unchanged, 50 was bid for Allegheny County electric light, and the only change in the miscellaneous group was the advance of Union Switch and Signal to 14¼ bid. There was some inquiry for bonds, and a few were offered at the old figures, while the quotations on bank stocks were not quoted as free as usual on Saturday. The market closed very dull.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburgh clearing house for the week ending December 2 shows the following:

Days.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$1,861,369 42	$313,688 09
Tuesday	1,966,706 61	375,731 69
Wednesday	2,021,129 25	412,864 37
Friday	2,147,050 96	433,480 67
Saturday	2,096,207 90	543,194 66
Total for week	$10,098,464 14	$2,078,959 48

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

December 2, 1893	$10,089,464 14
December 3, 1892	14,506,196 88
December 5, 1891	14,212,145 30
December 6, 1890	15,667,784 85
Total to date—	
1893	$617,808,322 96
1892	705,054,025 38
1891	630,488,517 60
1890	745,487,492 58

The New York bank statement for this week shows that the surplus reserve is still growing larger, now exceeding $76,000,000. Loans have increased during the week over $4,000,000, and the aggregate loans now reach $410,000,000, against $444,000,000 a year ago. The changes in detail as compared with last Saturday are as follows:

Reserve, increase	$ 5,261,725
Loans, increase	4,288,400
Specie, increase	3,375,200
Legal tenders, increase	4,894,900
Deposits, increase	12,033,500
Circulation, decrease	175,798
Surplus reserve	76,096,900
Same time in 1892	6,493,000
Same time in 1891	13,863,000

The closing bids and offers on the traction bonds were as follows: Birmingham traction 5s, 97 asked; Manchester traction 5s, 100¾ bid, 101 asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 100 asked; Pleasant Valley 5s, 101 asked.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific road, says that his company has not a dollar of floating debt, and it has an available surplus of over $7,000,000, or over two years' full dividends at 5 per cent.

The Atchison stock transfer books show that 20,000 shares have been placed in the names of the Amsterdam bankers and continental houses since October 1 last.

There is official authority for saying that none of the Vanderbilt dividends will be increased this year as hoped for.

The New York city banks now hold deposits of $475,000,000—more than one-third the entire sum of money, gold, silver and paper, in circulation in the United States. The surplus reserve, idle capital for which there is no present use in business, amounts to an unprecedented sum also—about $71,000,000.

At the office of the Spreckels sugar refining company in Philadelphia it was stated that the reduction of ⅛c in the duty on refined sugar would not result in an increase of importations of foreign refined sugar. The American sugar refining company will reduce the price of sugar so as to keep out foreign sugars and retain the American market for itself.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
City Deposit bank	....	100½
Liberty national bank	115	....
Monongahela national bank	142	....
Odd Fellows savings bank	65	....
Third national bank	....	125
Teutonia insurance	....	50
Bridgewater gas	37	50
Chartiers Valley gas	7⅞	....
Pennsylvania gas company	5	9
Philadelphia company	21⅞	22
Central traction	20	....
Citizens traction	59¾	60
Pittsburgh traction	55	57
Birmingham traction	16	16¼
Duquesne traction	22¾	23
Manchester traction	....	38½
Luster mining	10¾	10¾
Monongahela water	29	....
Allegheny county light com	50	....
Union storage company	49	51
Union Switch & Signal	14¼	16
Union Switch & Signal pfd	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	137	139
U. S. glass common	....	30
U. S. glass preferred	....	88

Fiber and Rope Market.

Manilla good c-t	5⅜@5¾
do. superior	5¾@6
Sisal	4 @4⅛
New Zealand flax	3¾@4
Am. dbl. dressed, ton	180
do. sin. dressed	155 @160
Am. long tow	4
do. rough	105 @115
Russian, new	170 @185
Italian	200 @215

Rope prices are subject to a discount on 1c per lb to dealers and an additional discount of ¼c per lb on lots of 2,400 lbs.

	Manilla.	Sisal.
Rope 1¼c in. cir. and up.	8¼	6.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; for account, 98 5-16; Canadian Pacific, 77⅜; Erie, 16¼; Erie 2ds, 79½; Illinois Central, 97½; Mexican ordinary, 14¼; St. Paul, 65⅝; New York Central, 106¾; Pennsylvania, 51½; Reading, 11¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 57. Bar silver, 31 13-16d per ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and 3 months' bills, 2⅝ per cent. Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 97½c for the account.

Chicago Stocks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Stocks dull: Closing prices: City railway, 335; West Chicago, 149¾; North Chicago, 249¾; Packing preferred, 49; Alley "L," 43¼; Lake Street "L," 26¾; Chicago gas 5s, 80.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Pig iron steady; American, $13 00@14 50. Copper strong; lake, $10 25. Lead easier; domestic, $3 30. Tin quiet; straits, $20 55. Spelter quiet; domestic, $3 35.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Trade Fairly Active During the Present Week.

THANKSGIVING HELPS BUSINESS.

Coffee and Sugar Unsteady, and Dried Fruits Unchanged.

BROOM CORN CROP IS FAIR IN QUALITY.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1893.

Business was fairly good in this city and community during the week which closes to-day. The reason for the small increase in the trade volume was that it was Thanksgiving week, which, temporarily at least, had the effect of improving the demand for various lines of goods that are usually marketable at this particular season. Both retailers and jobbers report a fair demand for holiday goods, and they expect to do a moderate business, but not as extensive as in some recent corresponding seasons. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for woolen goods and holiday groceries and also for holiday poultry, but since Wednesday there has been a marked decline in the demand for poultry. Coffee continues firm and shows no quotable change. Dried fruits are steady, prices being unchanged, except that at present there has been a wider range in the prices of some grades of raisins. Fish and nuts meet with a good demand, and prices on some descriptions were rather more favorable to the buyer. The supply of sugar is ample and the feeling easier, prices being a fraction lower. The Louisiana cane sugar crop will probably amount to 515,000,000 pounds, 14 per cent more than last year, while the beet sugar crop throughout the country is estimated at 44,000,000 pounds for 1893, 63 per cent larger than last year. Drugs continue active, and in some lines orders have grown a little larger.

A good deal of broom corn is coming in. It is from the west mainly and is not of good quality. It is complained of as being pale and coarse. It sells fairly at rather low prices, but it is not selling to an extent equal to the arrivals. There is but little Illinois corn coming in. Holders in the country expect more for it than the market at present affords. It cannot be bought as cheaply as the western, and broom makers take the latter, for while it is not all that is desired, it will make brooms.

The cereals, hay and root crops of California are valued at $70,000,000 yearly. There are over 20,000,000 fruit trees, and 17,000,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy are made every year. The sheep yield 35,000,000 pounds of wool, and 15,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese are annually produced.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@4 00 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

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sylvania, 24½@27c; icehouse, 19@24c, western fresh, 24@25½c; southern, 23@24c; receipts, 5,933 packages. Tallow steady; city ($2 00 per package), 5c. Cottonseed oil steady; crude prime, 28@29c; off grade, 25@27½c; yellow butter grades, 30c asked; yellow choice, 33c asked; yellow prime, 35@36c; yellow off grade, 30@33c; white, prime, 42c asked. Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, $1 27½@1 30. Turpentine quiet at 29½@30c. Rice dull; domestic, fair to extra, 3¾@5¾c; Japan, 4¾@4¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 35@40c.

MINNEAPOLIS—DEC. 2.—The wheat market opened easier this morning on free receipts from the country, indifferent cables, a light export trade, a falling off of clearances for the week of both wheat and flour and discouraging reports from the seaboard as to the new export business. The trading of the day was almost entirely confined to a little local scalping. There was no trading to mention in December wheat. May opened at 63¾c and closed at 63¾c; December opened nominally at 58¾c and closed at 58¾c. Reports from the interior showed that farmers have sold considerable of their stored wheat this week, but that they hauled a small quantity to market as fresh deliveries. Whether the country elevator supplies increased last week or decreased is quite problematical yet. Some claim another small increase, others little change. The cash wheat market was very slow at first because of a general disinclination on the part of millers to buy except at mercantile concession. Holders were, however, very stiff, and later the buyers took all offerings at an advance of ¼c to ¾c over what they were willing to pay earlier. No. 1 hard sold at 61¼c; No. 1 northern, 59½c to 60c, and No. 2 at 58c to 58¾c; receipts, 293 cars; shipments, 28 cars. The flour market is very dull; shipments, 20,532 barrels; first patents, $3 35@3 75; second patents, $3 05@3 35. Bran and shorts steady; bran, $9 50@10 00; shorts, $9 50@10 50.

PHILADELPHIA — DEC. 2.—Flour steady and demand light. Wheat was quiet but firm; no speculation and very little export inquiry; No. 2 Pennsylvania, 67c; steamer No. 2 red, 64¾c; No. 3 red, 64c, and, No. 2 red winter, 66c; December, 65¾@66c; January, 67¼@67½c; February, 68¾@69c; March, 70¼@70½c. Corn was dull and unchanged; exporters were under the market and cariots for local trade were neglected; new No. 3 mixed, 43c; new steamer No. 2 mixed, 44c, with sales of No. 2 mixed and high mixed at 46¼c; December, 43¼@43½c; January, 43@43¼c; February, 43@43¾; March, 43¾@44c. Oats—Spot lots were firm and quiet; options dull and December ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 3 white, 36c; ungraded white, 36@36¼c, and No. 2 white, 37c; December, 35¾@36¼c; January, 36¼@36¾c; February, 36½@37c; March, 36¾@37¼c. Butter was dull and unchanged; western creamery, 24@28c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 25@29c. Eggs firm but quiet; western, 26c; Pennylvania and nearby, 27c. Cheese dull; New York full cream fancy small, 12¼c; do. large, 12c. Sugar was in fair demand and steadily held.

BALTIMORE—DEC. 2.—Flour market unchanged. Receipts, 26,670 barrels; shipments, 114 barrels. Wheat—Western opened firm for December at 65¼c bid; prices improved ¼c, cash wheat being in demand, while the quantity offered was small. Receipts, 16,686 bushels; no shipments; stock, 1,136,000 bushels; No. 2 red spot, 65¼@65¾c; December, 65¾@65¾c; May, 72¾@72¾c. Corn—Receipts of southern very light; western quiet and firm; cash corn was in demand and a round lot of old sold at ½c over new; year sold at 43@43¼c; others unchanged. Shipments, 1,445 bushels; stock, 294,310 bushels. Oats—Market quiet but steady. Receipts, 1,000 bushels; withdrawn, 8,891 bushels; stock, 208,115 bushels; western white, 33@35c; do. mixed, 33@34c; No. 2 white, 35c. Butter firm and active; fancy western, 26@27c; eastern, 25@26c; western dairy, 22@23c; Maryland and Pennsylvania and Virginia creamery, 26@28c. Eggs steady but supply limited; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 24@25c; western, 25c.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 2.—Flour firm but slow. Wheat was dead dull till near the close, when the demand brightened up and prices closed ⅝@⅞c above yesterday: cash, 59¼c; December, 59¼@59⅝c; January, 60½c; May, 66¼c. Corn dull, but the close was ¼@⅜c above yesterday; cash went off ½c at 30½c; December, 34c; January, 33½c bid; May, 36c. Oats firmer; cash and December, 28c; May, 31c. Rye—None offered; 47c bid. Barley quiet; Iowa, 55c. Bran higher at 62c, east track. Hay unchanged. Lead quiet at $3 20. Spelter nominal at $3 55. Flaxseed higher and wanted at $1 10. Butter unchanged. Eggs better; 21c for fresh. Cornmeal quiet at $1 75. Whisky steady at $1 15. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions dull and slow at previous quotations.

NEW ORLEANS — DEC. 2.—Sugar—Open kettle quiet; prime, 2⅝c; good fair to fully fair, 2 9-16c; common, to good common, 2¼@2½c; centrifugal barely steady; plantation granulated, 4 1-16c; choice white, 3⅜@3 13-16c; off white, 3 9-16@3⅝c; gray white, 3⅜@3½c; prime do., 3¼c; off do., 2 13-16@3¼c; seconds, 2@3c. Molasses quiet; open kettle, choice, 32c; good prime to strictly prime, 28@30c; prime, 26@27c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 22@23c.

LIVERPOOL—DEC. 2.—Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 5s 6d@5s 7d; No. 2 red western spring, 5s 5d@5s 6¼d; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2¼d@5s 3¼d. Corn firm; demand good; mixed western, 4s 1d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 1d. Pork—Prime mess fine, 85s. Beef—Extra India, 110s. Bacon—Long and short clear, 55 lb, 48s 6d; long clear, 45 lb, 49s. Lard, 50s. Tallow—American, Liverpool fine, 28s.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 2.—Flour easy; Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, 59@60c. Corn heavy; steady; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c. Rye steady; No. 2, 54c. Pork dull and lower at $13 50. Lard firm at $8 90. Bulkmeats neglected at $7 25. Bacon dull at $9 00. Whisky steady; sales, 491 barrels at $1 15. Butter in light demand. Sugar firm. Eggs steady at 21c. Cheese firm.

MILWAUKEE — DEC. 2. — Flour steady. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring, 60⅜c; No. 1 northern, 65c; May, 65⅝c. Corn dull; No. 3, 33¾c. Oats quiet; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 3 do., 28¼@29½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 48½c; sample, 30@42¾c. Rye lower; No. 1, 48¾c. Provisions firm. Pork, $12 55. Lard $8 00.

TOLEDO—DEC. 2.—Wheat dull but higher; No. 2 cash, 62¾c; December, 62¾c; May, 69¾c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 36½c, nominal. Oats quiet; cash, 30c. Rye dull; cash, 50c. Cloverseed active and firm; prime cash and December, $5 80; January, $5 87½; February, $5 99.

DULUTH—DEC. 2.—Wheat firm and steady. Close: No. 1 hard cash and December, 61¾c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 northern cash and December, 60¾c; May, 65¾c; No. 2 northern cash, 57c; No. 3, 52½c; rejected, 46¼c; on track No. 1 northern to arrive, 60¾c.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 2.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 hard, 43c; No. 2 red, 55@55½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 30@30¼c; No. 2 white, 30¼@31c. Oats very firm: No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c. Eggs very dull and weak at 20½c.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 50@50½; Reading, 10¾@10 13-16; Lehigh Valley, 40@40½; Lehigh navigation, 51½@52; Philadelphia & Erie, 26@26; Northern Pacific common, 6¾@7; Northern Pacific preferred, 23¾@24¼; Metropolitan traction, 105¼@107; Philadelphia traction, 93¾@95.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick, and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels, and make you well. Dose, one pill.

TRADE INCREASING SLOWLY.

Advance in Business Not as Rapid as Expected.

REMARKABLY SMALL WHEAT EXPORTS.

No Sales of Rails at Combination Prices Reported.

LIST OF FAILURES FOR THE PAST WEEK

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—R. G. Dun's weekly review to-morrow will say: It cannot be said that business during the past week has grown better or worse. For some days the gain in demand and in transactions which had been previously noticed continued, but afterward tariff uncertainties were thought to affect some branches of business, and whatever the cause, the state of trade was less clear. Money was everywhere abundant, with rates comparatively low, and the commercial demand was remarkably small, while the demand for speculative uses appear to be increasing.

The volume of trade has been increasing, and yet not as much as was expected, the exchanges for last week showing a decrease of 36.5 per cent compared with last year, in part because the week covers only five business days against six last year. For two weeks, covering the same working days, the decrease has been 23.3 per cent. The railroad earnings for the last week of November show a larger decrease than for either of the preceding weeks, but in freight traffic alone the business was about the same as for the first half of the month.

Wheat is slightly stronger, western receipts being considerably smaller than in recent weeks, though exports are also remarkably small. Corn is unchanged in price with heavy western receipts and large exports. Pork and hog products are practically unchanged, as well as oil. Cotton is a shade lower, as receipts from the plantations continue to exceed those of last year. The stocks of American cotton in sight are again so large that they retard any rise in prices. At present the iron industry shows no gain on the whole, with the demand for pig iron not urgent and Bessemer iron a little lower at Pittsburgh with no sales of rails at the combination price, and at slightly lower price for some finished products, and a rather scanty demand for any.

It is questionable whether the working force employed is larger than it was a week ago. The cotton manufacture enjoys a decided improvement, because the market is in absolute need of more goods, but there is hardly any quotable change in prices. The sales of wool are again larger than for the same week last year, amounting to 6,619,800 pounds, against 4,354,500 pounds last year, but part of the transactions are said to be speculative in their nature, being based on the theory that, whatever may happen later, the necessities of the country will compel a larger consumption of wool within the next few months. In boots and shoes no increase in the working force is seen, and while eastern shipments are about only 9 per cent less than a year ago, the greater proportion of the works have orders only for part of their capacity. Apparently this country is paying off with its surplus products loans amounting to many millions which were effected in Europe to avert great disasters last summer. Hence it is that the condition of the treasury commands attention, with its total cash reserve down to $96,000,000 and its available gold only $82,000,000.

Failures during the past week numbered 278, against 236 for the same week last year, and in Canada 48, against 38 last year. Only four of the week's failures were of liabilities exceeding $100,000. The returns of liabilities for the preceding week show a large increase compared with the previous week, and after deducting one large street railway failure at Denver the increase in all sections is heavy and the aggregate of liabilities is nearly double that of the preceding week.

Bradstreet's financial review to-morrow will say: A decided fall in some of the active industrial stocks supplied the chief speculative interest of the week. Bearish operators were prompt to utilize the changes in tariff rates proposed by the majority of the ways and means committee, the alterations in the sugar schedule, in particular, furnishing opportunity for a sharp and successful attack upon American sugar refining, which declined about 14 points to 89. The movement in the stock seems to have brought out long holdings and the liquidation seems to have extended to other members of the same group. While this action of Sugar and its companions interfered somewhat with the assertion of bullish tendencies in the railway stock list, it did not suppress the disposition of the latter to cut loose from the industrials nor prevent the, market as a whole from showing a strong undertone.

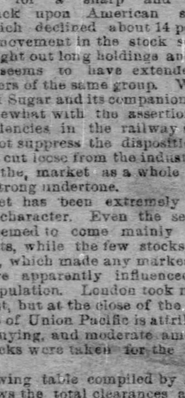
The market has been extremely professional in character. Even the selling of Sugar seemed to come mainly from such interests, while the few stocks, like Chicago gas, which made any marked advances were apparently influenced by clique manipulation. London took no interest at first, but at the close of the week the advance of Union Pacific is attributed to foreign buying, and moderate amounts of other stocks were taken for the same account.

The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$439,555,833	decrease 46.3
Chicago	70,144,667	decrease 40.1
Boston	56,887,507	decrease 37.1
Philadelphia	58,283,625	decrease 30.1
St. Louis	17,122,770	decrease 34.5
San Francisco	12,752,722	decrease 33.9
Baltimore	10,574,318	decrease 39.5
Pittsburgh	9,592,871	decrease 38.0
Cincinnati	9,098,300	decrease 35.5
Kansas City	6,263,367	decrease 11.5
New Orleans	19,425,191	decrease 35.9
Buffalo	3,792,619	decrease 40.1
Minneapolis	5,506,783	decrease 41.3
Houston	3,898,746	decrease 18.9

MORE cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LIVE STOCK.

Movements and Prices at the Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1893.

CATTLE.

Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 660 head; market steady and unchanged; prospects fair for next week; 17 cars of cattle shipped to New York to-day.

HOGS.

Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market firm; best heavy and light Yorkers, $5 75@5 80; tops, $5 70@5 75; common to fair Yorkers, $5 60@5 70; roughs, $4 50@5 25; 8 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head; market dull and unchanged.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady, no natives on sale; grass Texas steers sold at $2 40@2 80; cows, $1 90@2 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market stronger, top prices, $5 30; bulk of sales, $5 10@5 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 300 head; market nominal; not enough supply to make prices.

INDIANAPOLIS — DEC. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; market active and strong.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; shipments, none; market steady at unchanged quotations.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market active at a decline of 10c; choice medium and heavy, $5 40@5 55; mixed, $5 25@5 45; good to choice lights, $5 40@5 50; common lights, $5 00@5 40; pigs, $4 75@5 45.

CHICAGO — DEC. 2.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; Christmas steers, $5 75@6 35; exports, $4 50@5 50; others, $3 00@5 25; fed Texans, $3 30@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 60; cows, $1 25@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market steady at yesterday's closing prices; big packers, $5 00@5 15; packing and shipping, $5 20@5 40; mediums and butchers, $5 35@5 50; sorted light, $4 40@5 55.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market slow but steady; choice to extra wethers, $3 75@4 25; western muttons, $2 00@3 30; feeders, $2 25@2 65; lambs, $2 40@4 65.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2 40@3 60; shipping steers, $4 00@5 35; Texas and native cows, $1 25@3 25; butchers' stock, $2 85@4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 500 head; light hogs were 5c higher; heavy steady; bulk $5 25@5 35; heavy packing and mixed, $5 10@5 40; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 50@5 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 2.—Hogs lower at $4 75@5 55. Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

Cattle easy at $2 00@4 50. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 500 head.

Sheep firm at $1 50@3 50. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head. Lambs firm at $2 50@4 00.

BUFFALO—DEC. 2.—Cattle strong and steady; western heifers, $3 00@3 15; yeals, $6 00@7 50.

Hogs stronger for light grades; heavy and mediums dull; Yorkers, $5 80@5 90; pigs, $5 80@5 90; mediums and heavy, $5 55@5 65; heavy, $5 50@5 60.

Sheep higher; best native lambs, $4 25@4 60; fair to good, $3 50@4 15; fair to good mixed sheep, $2 50@3 25; choice, $3 50@3 65; wethers, $4 25@5 00; Canada lambs, $4 60@4 75.

GRUBBS WELL A GUSHER.

Between 28 and 30 Barrels an Hour Yesterday.

The oil trade in general is pretty well convinced that Allegheny county's new field lies in Ohio township, where the Philadelphia company's Grubbs well has stirred up things to a white heat during the past week. With two 250-barrel tanks full and the third, of 600 barrels capacity, filling up, the drillers are agitating it in in the same manner as for the past few days, only that the drill is kept going at more frequent intervals than before. Beginning in the morning at 10 o'clock, this agitating process was kept up for the rest of the day. The result was that the gauge showed an hourly output varying from 28 to 30 barrels. The one peculiar feature about the Grubbs well is the manner it falls off soon after the drill is taken out of the hole. This erratic performance has caused a great deal of speculation among oil men, but the majority are of the opinion that it is due to lack of gas pressure to force the oil out.

There is unusual interest in the find, which is natural under the circumstances. With the old fields giving out and a steadily advancing market, anything that tends to show the way to a new and future development occasions the deepest interest. In the whole course of two years no well has been watched by operators with more eager attention. The latest obtainable information is awaited on all sides with the greatest expectancy, and when it does come affords food for conversation for interested listeners. There are yet some things about the well which leave its caliber a matter of doubt, but this is interfering in no way with leaseholders going ahead with developments.

Other matters have been almost laid aside, and news from wells in either sections claims only passing notice.

The Wheeling gas company drilled in its No. 1 on the J. J. George farm at Midway yesterday. It filled up slowly from the Gordon sand and is looked upon as a small well.

The Forest oil company's No. 19 J. J. C. & R. McDonald is in the Gordon sand and showing for a light well.

Reports from the Huffman farm well in Policat hollow, Beaver county, indicate it to be a rank duster. It is said that preparations are being made to pull the casing. M. Finegan and others of this city are interested.

The estimated daily production of the McDonald field yesterday was 12,000 barrels; the stock in the field was 34,000 barrels.

Sistersville runs were 177,721 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The range of the local oil option for the week was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Monday	75	75	75	75
Tuesday	75	75	75	75
Wednesday	75	75	75	75
Friday	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛
Saturday	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Petroleum strong and higher. Pennsylvania oil—Sales, none; January option sales, 5,000 barrels; closed at 76⅝c bid. Lima oil—Sales, none.

BUFFALO—DEC. 2.—Spring wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 northern, 70½c; spot winter firm and in fair demand; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 1 white, 66½c.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. R. SNOW.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Wm. A. Herrmann	Pittsburgh
Minnie Landenmuire	Pittsburgh
Elmer Meade	Noblestown
Anna M. Stone	Chartiers boro
Wm. Dunn	Pittsburgh
Mary Lavelle	Pittsburgh
Isaac G. Boyce	South Fayette township
Laura E. McMillen	Bridgeville
Frank Matheran	Pittsburgh
Katie Simon	Sharpsburg
John Hughes	Pittsburgh
Annie Doyle	Pittsburgh
John Roberts	McKeesport
Ella Brooks	McKeesport
John G. Deere	Pittsburgh
Katie Flanagan	Pittsburgh
Andrew Juchas	Homestead
Mary Staiura	Homestead
Harvey E. Canedy	Allegheny
Mary Robertson	Allegheny
George F. Rohrer	Duquesne
Carrie E. Vankirk	Allegheny
Samuel S. Speedy	Braddock
Katie L. Lane	Pittsburgh
Robert C. Dunn	Franklin township
Mary G. Allen	Franklin township
Charles S. Coburn	W. Brownsville
Ella M. Wimer	Philadelphia
Harry Duffy	Allegheny
Lizzie McGahan	Allegheny
Francis A. Broadhead	Allegheny
Nettie Clark	Allegheny
Jacob Barth	Etna
Anna Sekk	Etna
Peter H. Lind	Pittsburgh
Annie Leight	Pittsburgh
Joseph Lander	Glenwood
Emma Ballenberg	McKeesport
Thomas Coyne	Pittsburgh
Anna Moore	Pittsburgh
Chas. S. Wilson	Carroll township
Katie Berry	Bellewood
Henry J. Vogedes	Pittsburgh
Katie Rudolph	Pittsburgh
John Alexander	Braddock township
Annie Stee	Braddock township
Louis Weber	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Cahill	Pittsburgh
Howard Brown	Allegheny
Emma Hoover	Allegheny
Geo. W. Beales	Pittsburgh
Jane Harris	Pittsburgh
Joseph Miller	Allegheny
Rachel Becker	Allegheny
William Rattigan	Sharpsburg
Bertha Sheers	Sharpsburg
George Schmitt	Pittsburgh
Maria Lanz	Allegheny
David F. Shields	Pittsburgh
Celia Revels	Pittsburgh
Benjamin F. Byers	Pittsburgh
Katie Smith	Pittsburgh
Martin Carroll	Etna
Mary Marrasch	Etna
James W. Morrow	Shousetown
Annie Springer	Finleyville
John D. Hill	Pittsburgh
Mary M. Veaney	Pittsburgh
James Fidge	Pittsburgh
Sarah J. Roberts	Pittsburgh
Benjamin F. Able	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Muenzmay	Pittsburgh
Antonio Calonia	Pittsburgh
Guisppina Palmero	Pittsburgh
Charles Randall	Pittsburgh
Anna Graham	Pittsburgh
Frend Brant	Pine township
Hulda Rush	Saxonburg
Gomer Maddy	Wilkinsburg
Martha Evans	Wilkinsburg

DIED.

AYERS—On Wednesday, November 29, 1893, Mrs. JANE AYERS, in her 73d year.

BURNETT—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 12:15 A. M., ALBERT BURNETT, in the 51st year of his age.

HALEY—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 4:35 A. M., JOHN T. HALEY, aged 32 years.

KELLY—On Monday, November 27, 1893, at 11 A. M., MICHAEL KELLY, aged 73 years.

McCUTCHEON—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 2:45 o'clock A. M., LOO ALFORD, only child of William J. and Mary R. McCutcheon, aged 2 years 6 months 25 days.

McDONALD—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. L. Phillips, 197 Locust street, Allegheny, Mrs. LOUISE MCDONALD, on Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the 54th year of her age.

RICKORDS—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., Mrs. ALTHEA RICKORDS, mother of Mrs. Newton Gottnold, in her 56d year.

STEVENSON—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., P. H. STEVENSON, of Moon township, Allegheny county, in the 74th year of his age.

THOMPSON—At Wilkinsburg, Tuesday morning, November 28, 1893, ANDREW P. THOMPSON, in the 84th year of his age.

VANWINKEL—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 10 A. M., MARIAH, wife of John Vanwinkel.

WOLFRUM—On Monday evening, November 27, 1893, JOHN P. WOLFRUM, at his residence, 118 Climax street, Thirty-first ward, Southside, in his 74th year.

BREUER—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 5 P. M., Dr. WILLIAM BREUER, aged 49 years 25 days.

GIRTY—On Monday, November 27, 1893, at noon, at her residence, Atlantic avenue near Liberty avenue, East End, Mrs. HARRIETT R. GIRTY, relict of Thomas Girty.

McKINNEY—On Tuesday, November 28, 1893, at 11:45 P. M., JAMES MCKINNEY, in his 65th year.

SHALLENBERGER—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Braddock, Pa., on Wednesday evening, November 29, 1893, at 8 o'clock, JONATHAN N. SHALLENBERGER, aged 67 years.

ALEXANDER—At Braddock, Pa., on Thursday, November 30, 1893, at 7 P. M., HENRY ALEXANDER, in the 40th year of his age.

BOYLE—On Thursday, November 30, 1893, at 8:10 A. M., MARY J., beloved wife of John C. Boyle, at Wilmerding, Pa.

CHAFFEY—On Thursday evening, November 30, 1893, ELEANOR REED, daughter of John G. and Mary Reed Chaffey, in the 7th year of her age.

KEENAN—At her parents' residence, 14 Rutherglen street and Second avenue, on Friday, December 1, 1893, 2 P. M., GRACE KEENAN, daughter of James and Mary Keenan, aged 5 years and 10 days.

LECKY—On Wednesday, November 29, 1893, at 12:15 A. M., JANE COCHRAN LECKY, widow of Johnston Lecky.

LEWIS—On Thursday, November 30, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., Mrs. CATHERINE LEWIS, wife of Henry Lewis, aged 62 years.

SPRATT—On Wednesday, November 29, 1893, at 11:30 P. M., at his residence, No. 250 Wylie avenue, JOHN SPRATT, in the 54th year of his age.

SNOWDON—On Thursday, November 30, 1893, at 1:15 P. M., MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Snowdon, aged 61 years.

STEVENS—On Wednesday, November 29, 1893, at 11 P. M., at his residence, 2062 Lyle street, Hazelwood, WILLIAM T. STEVENS, aged 37 years.

WILLIAMS—At Brushton, P. R. R., on Thursday, November 30, 1893, at 12:30 A. M., LOUISA, wife of Daniel W. Williams, in the 44th year of her age.

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